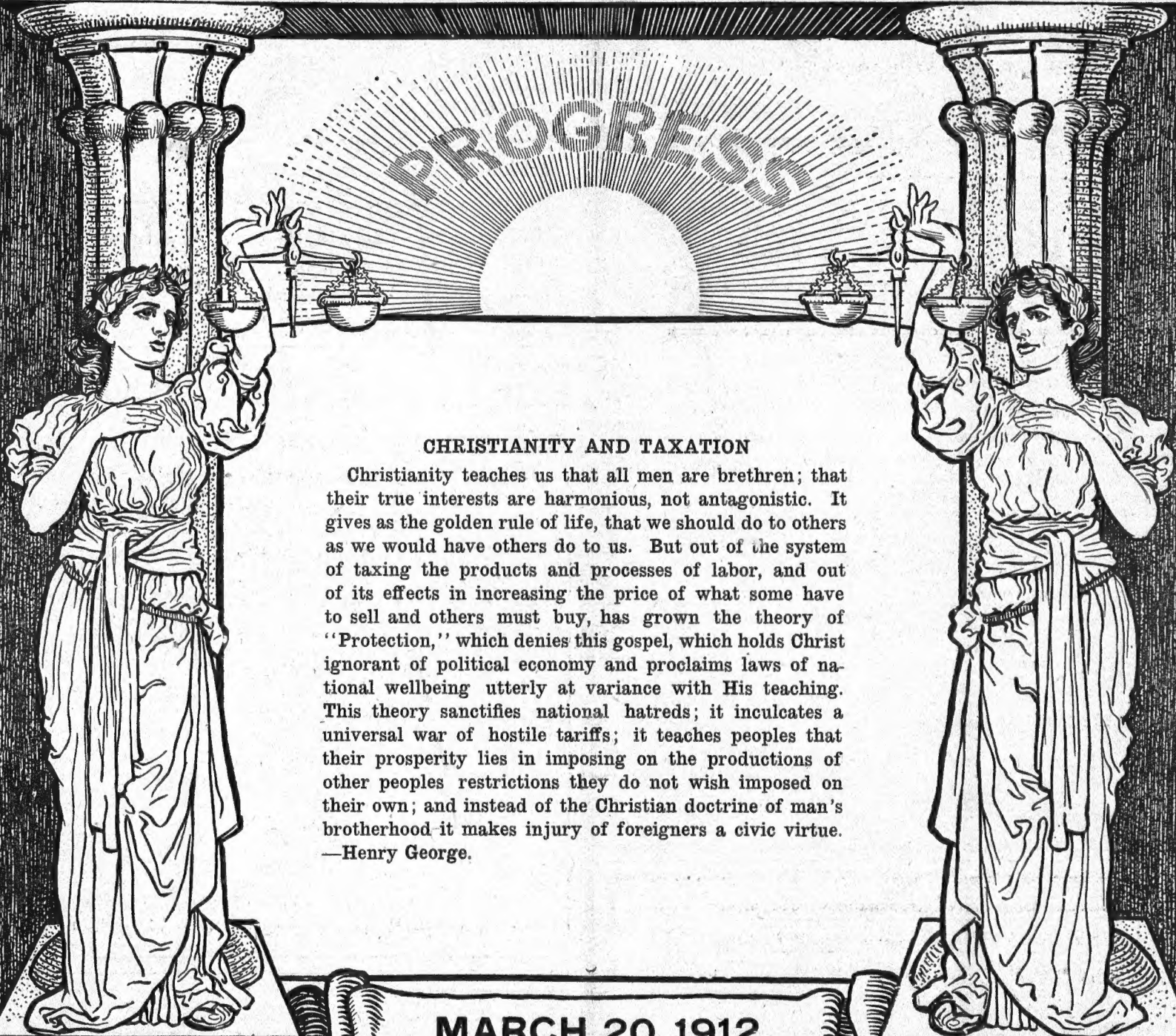


MAR 28 1912

INTERNATIONAL INST.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION



CHRISTIANITY AND TAXATION

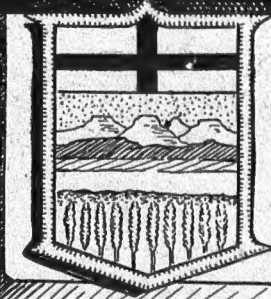
Christianity teaches us that all men are brethren; that their true interests are harmonious, not antagonistic. It gives as the golden rule of life, that we should do to others as we would have others do to us. But out of the system of taxing the products and processes of labor, and out of its effects in increasing the price of what some have to sell and others must buy, has grown the theory of "Protection," which denies this gospel, which holds Christ ignorant of political economy and proclaims laws of national wellbeing utterly at variance with His teaching. This theory sanctifies national hatreds; it inculcates a universal war of hostile tariffs; it teaches peoples that their prosperity lies in imposing on the productions of other peoples restrictions they do not wish imposed on their own; and instead of the Christian doctrine of man's brotherhood it makes injury of foreigners a civic virtue.

—Henry George.

MARCH 20, 1912

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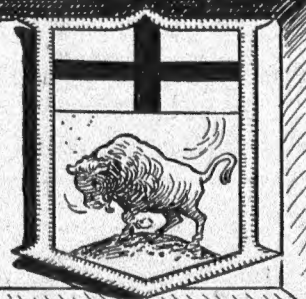
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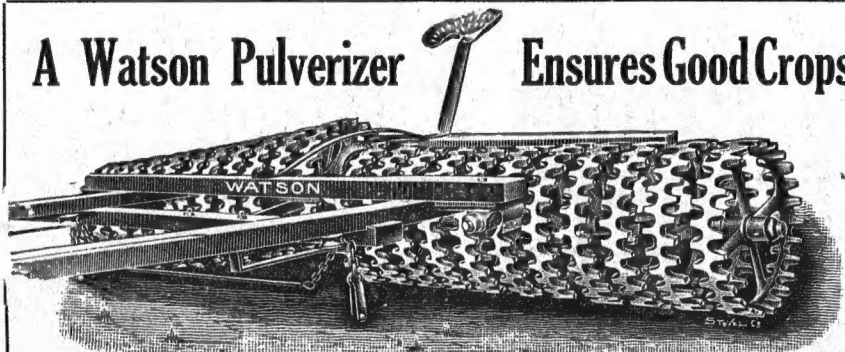
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G. F. CHIPMAN, Editor

Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.

THE GUIDE IS DESIGNED TO GIVE UNCOLORED NEWS FROM THE WORLD OF THOUGHT AND ACTION and honest opinions thereon, with the object of aiding our people to form correct views upon economic, social and moral questions, so that the growth of society may continually be in the direction of more equitable, kinder and wiser relations between its members, resulting in the wisest possible increase and diffusion of material prosperity, intellectual development, right living, health and happiness.

THE GUIDE IS THE ONLY PAPER IN CANADA THAT IS ABSOLUTELY OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY FARMERS. It is entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or Special Interest money is invested in it. All opinions expressed in The Guide are with the aim to make Canada a better country and to bring forward the day when "Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None" shall prevail.

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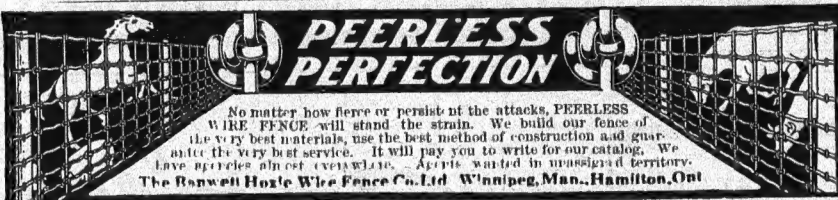
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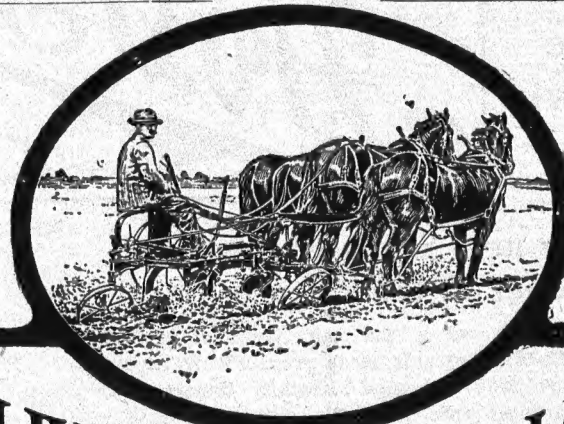
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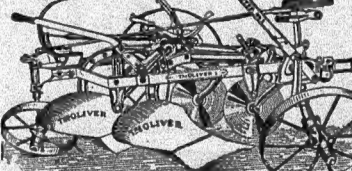
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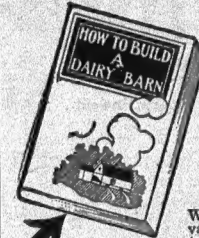
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AN AUSTRALIAN VIEW OF PROTECTION

(From the Sunday Times, Perth, West Australia.)

R. T. Lofven writes from Flindersstreet, Melbourne:—

"The Government has again been tinkering with the tariff, in the vain hope of staying the clamor of certain protectionist manufacturers without arousing fresh envy, cupidity, dissatisfaction or resentment in other quarters. The obvious difficulty, not to say impossibility, of the task should have made then reluctant to attempt it apart from any consideration of the effect on the people as a whole.

"For, if we are to take advantage of the magnificent natural resources of our island continent, we must continue to export, in increasing quantities, our wool, wheat, gold, butter, fruit, hides, timber and other products of our primary industries, and the goods which we receive in exchange from other countries must be mainly manufactured articles. So, to prevent any particular manufactured articles from obtaining admission must cause some other manufactured articles to enter. We cannot keep them all out, unless we retain and consume our natural products in our own country, which is manifestly impossible.

"And every alteration of the tariff if it benefits or satisfies some manufacturers must injure or dissatisfy others, and lead to still further demands for alterations. To this process there can be no finality until the increase of tariff exactions, direct and indirect, so forces up the price of commodities and the cost of living that the primary industries which receive assistance from protection become unprofitable, and our exports fall off. Then the state of things protectionists aim at may come about, and imports in turn decrease, but only because the community has been impoverished by the protectionist system.

"Surely it is time the Labor Party, which claims to represent the wealth-producers, should abandon a system which can only exist by decreasing the purchasing power of wages and giving a larger share of the wealth produced to those 'who toil not neither do they spin.' The hope for the masses of mankind lies not in trade restrictions but in a further extension of freedom—freedom of production as well as freedom of exchange—the abolition of all special privileges, and the attainment of equal opportunities by all."

BRITISH COAL STRIKE

The British coal strike, as a result of which 5,000,000 workers are idle, is likely to be settled within a few days, the government having determined to pass a bill enforcing a minimum wage for all underground workers.

The Brandon Commercial Bureau are sending out a splendid booklet to advertise the possibilities of the Wheat City. The booklet shows the beauties and benefits of the city in a splendid manner and is a triumph of the printer's art. It was printed by the Public Press, Winnipeg.

News from Ottawa

Budget Speech. Grain Bill.
Foster as an Editor.

By The Guide Special Correspondent

Ottawa, March 15.—The features of the parliamentary week which came to a close this evening have been the third reading of the Canada Grain Act and the first budget speech of Hon. W. T. White, minister of finance.

If the passage of the Canada Grain Act as amended by the government constituted a defeat for the desires of the Western farmers they may be said to have scored a victory in connection with the budget speech in that it contained no announcement of a renewal of the bounties on iron and steel, which finally expired on June 30 last. As stated in this letter some few weeks ago the impression then prevailed that the steel interests were practically certain that their demands for a renewal of the bounties would be acceded to. Gradually, however, they became less confident and it has been a practical certainty for a week past that they were going to be disappointed. The minister of finance, apparently, found the pressure from Western and Ontario members, who were opposed to the payment of more bounties, too strong to be resisted. He did not during the course of his speech, which was a very creditable and business-like performance for an inexperienced minister of finance, undertake to enlighten the House as to the government's reasons for declining to renew the bounties. Mr. White maintained a discreet silence on that point until well towards the close of his speech when E. M. Macdonald, of Pictou, one of the Liberal members who has favored a renewal, put a question in regard to the matter. Mr. White's reply was direct and to the point. There would not, he said, be introduced any resolution dealing with tariff changes or bounty renewals.

\$39,000,000 Surplus

In addition to the information contained in Mr. White's reply to Mr. Macdonald's query the most interesting statement made by the minister was that for the fiscal year, which closes on March 31, Canada will have a surplus of \$39,000,000 over expenditure on consolidated revenue account, or in other words, over running expenses. This will be sufficient to pay off all expenditure on capital account such as the construction of the National Transcontinental Railway and leave sufficient over to reduce the debt by \$1,150,000. It is interesting to note in this connection that Canada has been able to absolutely pay her way and provide for something in the way of debt reduction on only six occasions since confederation. Mr. White did not attempt to make any definite prediction as to what will be the result of the financial operations for the year commencing on April 1. In general terms he expressed the conviction that the revenues would continue to be large enough to meet current expenses and to provide for a portion, at least, of the capital expenditure. The appropriations, he said, would be on a liberal scale. This was necessary in order to carry out the fast enterprises to which the country is committed. He suggested the advisability whilst times are good to prepare for the future and create a reserve fund for great national undertakings in case the business conditions should get bad. Mr. White's speech was absolutely free from any partizan tinge and he freely admitted that the late government was in a large measure responsible for the healthy financial condition which prevails.

A. K. McLean, formerly attorney-general for Nova Scotia, but who had a previous good record as a member of the federal Parliament, was the chief opposition critic. Naturally he was inclined to agree that the Liberals were largely responsible for present conditions. He was disposed to warn the minister of finance that he had a number of extravagant colleagues, notably the minister of militia, and that he would have to hold them down if the expenditures were not to exceed the revenue.

The debate on the budget continued for a couple of days. A notable feature perhaps was the declaration of all the opposition members who spoke, including several French-Canadians and a number of Ontario men, that reciprocity is not

Continued on Page 27

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It is in a class by itself and represents the last word in Fanning Mill Construction. No need to look further. It is the ideal farmer's mill, being low down, has large hopper, big wind blast, is extra heavy and strongly built. Cleans any kind of grain—will take oats from wheat or barley. It has the most perfect cleaning qualities and the greatest capacity for its size of any machine on the market.

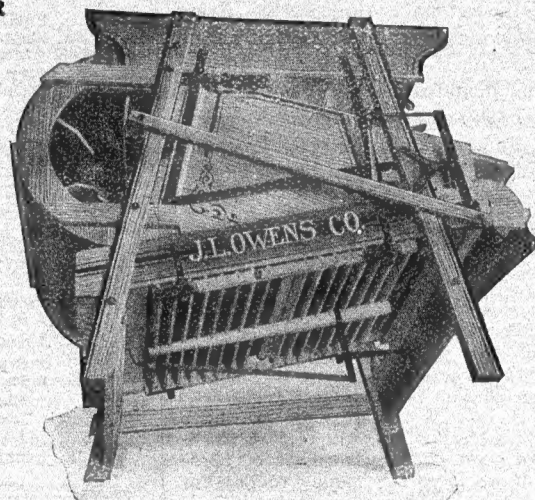
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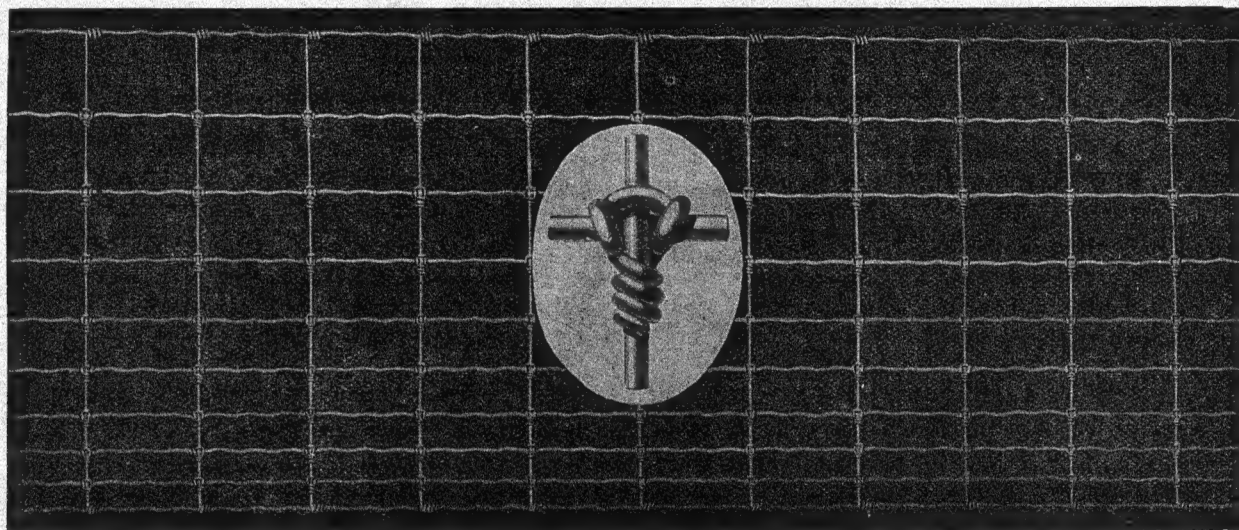
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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, March 20th, 1912

IT RESTS WITH THE SENATE

Representatives of the three farmers' associations are now in Ottawa interviewing the Senate in regard to the Canada Grain Bill, which has passed the House of Commons and been sent up to the Senate for ratification. The representatives of the farmers will ask the Senators to eliminate the clause of the Act which places the car distribution in the hands of the commissioners and thus removes the protection which is now given by the car order book. In case the Senate does not feel inclined to eliminate this clause and send the Bill back to the House of Commons, it is to be hoped that they will throw out the entire Bill. The old Grain Act is much to be preferred to the one which has been passed by the House of Commons. The new Grain Bill delivers the farmers into the hands of the railway and the elevator companies while the old Act has the car distribution clauses for which the farmers fought for many years, and which proved such a tremendous protection to them in recent years. The new Bill is a distinct betrayal of the Grain Growers, and the Senate has now an opportunity to show its value to the common people.

HELP PREMIER SIFTON

The Board of Directors of the United Farmers of Alberta have placed before the government of that province the recommendation of the annual convention, to the effect that legislation should be enacted providing for the establishment of a co-operative elevator system in Alberta similar to that now in operation in Saskatchewan. Some slight alterations will no doubt be required in the legislation to make it entirely applicable to Alberta conditions, but this is something that can be easily arranged. The directors of the U.F.A. have not found Premier Sifton to be very favorable to their proposition. In fact, the leader of the government appears anxious not to make any move whatever in the line of acquiring or providing interior elevators at the present time. A splendid opportunity is now before Alberta in the elevator matter. The province is just beginning to develop as a grain growing district, and the future will see a tremendous amount of grain shipped both to the east and to the west. There is comparatively a small number of elevators in Alberta, and a great many will need to be built every year henceforth, so that it would be advisable to have the new system inaugurated as soon as possible, and thus avoid competition. If the Alberta Government can evolve a system of elevators that will be more satisfactory than the Saskatchewan system there is no doubt but that the farmers of Alberta would be glad to have it, provided that the control of the elevators was left in the hands of the farmers who use them and pay for them. The first annual report of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator System has not yet been made, as the year is not ended, but judging by the feeling of the shareholders of the Company, and of the farmers who have shipped grain through the elevators it is giving splendid satisfaction throughout the province, and certainly should command the careful consideration of the Alberta Government. The Manitoba system is not giving such general satisfaction, although there is no reason why publicly owned elevators in Manitoba should not be entirely satisfactory if their management was divorced from partisan politics. In order that public ownership of public utilities may be a complete success there must be also public ownership of governments. The farmers of Alberta who are anxious to support the directors of

the U.F.A. in their recommendation to the government, can do so very well by bringing the matter before Premier Sifton by letter. If the members of the U.F.A. of one accord would set forth their views on the elevator question in letters, and send them to Premier Sifton at once, it would have a good effect upon that gentleman and would indicate to him that the farmers of Alberta are interested in the question. The government of Alberta is supposed to serve the province in accordance with the views of the people. Now is the time to give the Government the views of the people.

MR. FOSTER'S NEW ROLE

Our readers will see in our Ottawa letter this week that Hon. George E. Foster has been handing out advice to the editor of The Guide. He says he reads The Guide carefully but doesn't always agree with it. That is a hopeful sign. If all the readers of The Guide agreed with all it says there would be little use for such a journal. Mr. Foster says if he were editor of The Guide he "would try to be more hopeful." He "would not paint the whole situation so black." This is exceedingly interesting, and we are very glad to have Mr. Foster's suggestions. He only omitted one important item, namely, that the Western farmers should go in for mixed farming. His scheme would then have been complete. We imagine that if Mr. Foster were editor of The Guide he would explain the economic injustices which burden the West in the same way that the immigration literature explains the 45 and 50 degree dips below zero in our climate, namely, that the air is so dry one does not feel the cold. We should like to see Mr. Foster on a homestead fifty miles from the railway, living in a one-roomed log shack, paying from 50 to 100 per cent. above the market value for what he buys and taking from 25 to 50 per cent. less than the market value for what he sells, cut off from social pleasures and rearing a family 25 miles from a doctor or a church or a school. We would like to see him buying his tools for labor on the instalment plan with interest at 10 and 12 per cent. and then being told that he was receiving a great favor. When his three years of residence was past and his patent secured we should like to see the look of joy in his face as he raised a loan on his farm at 10 per cent., and was refused any accommodation whatever at the bank and the implement companies and his other creditors demanded payment of their bills or took a chattel mortgage on everything but his wife in settlement. We should like to see his countenance when, on a beautiful day in August he smiled at his acres of waving wheat, only to see the whole in a few minutes laid flat by hail. Or we would like to see him haul his wagon load of frozen wheat to the elevator taking two or three days for the round trip and find no one to offer him a cent for the product of his year's toil, while at home his wife and family waited the homecoming of the father to bring them food and clothing, and this when the thermometer was hovering 40 degrees below zero. And then if when these trifles had failed to daunt his hopeful soul, he read in his newspaper that his government had decided that the farmers were so prosperous that they should contribute from their easily gotten wealth a free gift to the manufacturers, financiers and railway magnates; if, after he read this, and knew it to be true, his soul was still bounding with hope, we would then grade him No. 1 Hard, and he would be of the tried and tested timber of the Western pioneer. Mr. Foster's environment has been such that

he knows little or nothing of actual Western conditions. There is little need to legislate for the prosperous man; it is the man who is struggling against heavy odds who needs protection from selfish interests. It should be the aim of men in Mr. Foster's high position and possessed of his intellectual gifts to make life a little sweeter to the less fortunate, and to give them an equal opportunity with others in the battle of life. We try to be hopeful but we realize that the Western farmer in the battle for his rights is getting mighty little help from sources from which he has every right to expect help. The Western farmers have nothing but themselves to depend upon and when they fully realize that fact they will be on the high road to take a more hopeful view of the future.

THE WRONG MOVE

There is considerable feeling in evidence in the West in favor of secession from Eastern Canada and the establishment of a separate crown colony within the empire, west of the Great Lakes. The aim of such a move would be to free the West from the domination of Special Privilege in the East. We cannot see very much to be gained from this agitation for several reasons. In the first place the people of the West have at the present time little, if any, more control over their own provincial governments than they have over the federal government.

Then again, peaceable secession would be impossible without a favorable majority in the House of Commons, which there will never be. An appeal to arms is not considered by sane people. Furthermore, the Western people have no control over their own representatives in Parliament. It is no time to quit and talk secession when we happen to be getting a little the worst of it. Let us get control of our local and federal members through the Initiative, Referendum and Recall and we can put Special Privilege on the run. The common people in the East pay their tribute with no better grace than the Western people. Special Privilege is on the defensive. Let us strengthen our organization and continue our fight for reforms. and a few years will bring about wonderful reforms.

BOUNTIES NOT RENEWED

The renewal of the bounties on iron and steel, for which the manufacturers of those products are clamoring, has for the present at least been refused by the Dominion Government. This is good news, for if the bounties had been renewed it would have meant the gift of from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000 a year to Special Privilege at the expense of the people as a whole. It is asserted by those who are in a position to know that up to a few weeks ago the Dominion Government had decided to grant a renewal of the bounties, but in the face of the storm of protest from members representing rural constituencies and from the Grangers of the East and the Grain Growers of the West, the Government has reconsidered its decision and the matter is now left over until the Tariff Commission has investigated the situation and made a report. A striking illustration of the point of view of those who are in favor of high protection and the bounty system was furnished by the speech of W. F. Cockshutt, M.P., who though a supporter of the Government, protested against its decision announced by Hon. W. T. White in his budget speech to make no tariff changes until after the Tariff Commission has made investigations. Two million dollars, Mr. Cockshutt said, would have paid the bounties

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for two years and if at the end of that time the Tariff Commission decided that the industry did not require the bounties they could be removed. In other words, Mr. Cockshutt claimed that as the iron and steel manufacturers had asked for assistance, a couple of million dollars should be handed over to them and then the Tariff Commission should find out whether they needed it or not. The Minister of Finance apparently believes that those who want gifts from the Dominion Treasury should prove the justice of their claim before they get the money, and he is to be congratulated on having withstood the powerful influences which have been brought to bear upon him by the iron and steel magnates. If this policy is held to steadfastly by the Minister of Finance the iron and steel bounties will never be renewed, and if all the beneficiaries of the tariff were required to prove that the protection which they at present enjoy is for the good of the country generally, we should soon see a sweeping reduction of tariffs generally, if not the establishment of absolute free trade.

A CHANCE TO MAKE GOOD

There is a strong probability that the Dominion Parliament will prorogue about the end of this month. Before this happens it would be well if some legislation was passed to bring relief to the West. For instance, the tariff on agricultural implements might be eliminated or reduced. The Western members are all in favor of this. Last year the Conservative members from the West were very strong for lower duties on implements, and during the reciprocity campaign the Liberal members were also insistent upon the same move. By the united action on the part of the Western Liberals and Conservatives this duty could be brought down. There is no need of any report from the Tariff Commission. Everybody knows the tariff on implements is nothing short of legalized robbery. Let us again consider how the Western farmer is plundered when he buys his implements. Here are the prices paid in Winnipeg and Minneapolis:—

Implement.	Minneapolis Price.	Winnipeg Price.
6 ft. binder	\$125.00	\$155.00
8 ft. binder	145.00	175.00
5 ft. mower	43.00	64.00
6 ft. mower	46.00	66.00
10 ft. hay rake	24.00	38.00
der	28.00	41.50
ler	120.00	162.00 (c.o.d.)
less	36.00	54.00
Disc Drills		
se	\$ 80.00	\$110.00 (c.o.d.)
rse	104.00	138.00 (c.o.d.)
Disc Drills		
rse	\$ 84.00	\$125.00 (c.o.d.)
rse	100.00	148.00 (c.o.d.)
rse	108.00	158.00 (c.o.d.)
1 Attachments		
.. \$ 5.00	\$ 11.00 (c.o.d.)	
.. 6.00	13.00 (c.o.d.)	
.. 6.50	14.50 (c.o.d.)	
Disc Harrows		
12 discs, 16 in. dia., 3 horse hitch	\$ 23.00	\$ 36.50 (c.o.d.)
14 discs, 16 in. dia., 4 horse hitch	25.00	39.50 (c.o.d.)
16 discs, 16 in. dia., 4 horse hitch	27.00	42.00 (c.o.d.)
Gang plow, 12 in., 3 or 4 horse trees	60.00	82.00 (c.o.d.)
Sulky plow, 16 in., 3 horse trees	40.00	60.00 (c.o.d.)
Steel beam walking plow (14 in.)	12.00	19.00 (c.o.d.)
Engine Gang Plows		
6 furrow, 14 inch	\$438.50	\$540.00
8 furrow, 14 inch	558.50	680.00
10 furrow, 14 inch	700.00	785.00

The Winnipeg prices are all net cash except on binders, mowers and rakes, which are "one October payment." The Minneapolis prices are also net cash except on en-

gine gang plows, which are subject to five per cent. discount for cash with order. The Johnston Harvester Co., which is owned by the Massey-Harris Co., sells binders in Minneapolis at \$5.00 under the Minneapolis price above quoted. Here is another set of figures showing the actual tariff toll on the other farm machinery:—

	Winnipeg Price.	Actual Duty.
Separator	\$ 675.50	\$ 98.46
Feeder	207.20	31.36
Windstacker	243.51	41.49
Weigher	85.50	12.97
75 h.p. traction engine	2,377.00	339.30
60 h.p. portable engine	1,222.00	170.04
12 bbl. engine tender on wheels ..	131.00	27.55
Automobile	2,215.00	405.40

Now, with these figures before him, any farmer can get some idea of the load he is carrying. The Western members of Parliament, by working together, can relieve this situation. On their export business all the implement manufacturers are on a free trade basis, and as a result they sell for export considerably under the home prices.

DIRECT LEGISLATION TRIUMPHS

On February 19, the Supreme Court of the United States handed down a momentous decision when it held that the Initiative, Referendum and Recall, as in operation in the State of Oregon, was not within its jurisdiction and therefore quite constitutional. Our readers will remember that the people of Oregon were the first to secure the Initiative, Referendum and Recall in a form to be really effective. In that state eight per cent. of the people by petition may initiate a law, and five per cent. of the people may demand and secure a Referendum upon a law passed by the legislature. As soon as the people got this power they put the Recall upon the statute books of the province by the Initiative. This made Oregon a democracy where the people really ruled. One of the things they decided upon was that the corporations should pay taxes and they proceeded to collect such taxes. The individual states are powerless in the matter of the tariff and the special privileges handed out by Congress. But when it comes to the collection of taxes the state had power, and when the people controlled the state they began to use their power. Special Privilege has in the past relied upon the Supreme Court of the United States to keep the people in subjection. The Supreme Court was therefore appealed to to declare Direct Legislation contrary to the great American Constitution. But the Supreme Court sees the signs of the times, and decided that the issue was "governmental and political" and therefore beyond its jurisdiction. Evidently the Supreme Court watches the election returns and realizes that the American people have stood all they intend to, and therefore bowed to the advance of progress. Direct Legislation is now spreading all over the United States with wonderful speed. Even Roosevelt and Wilson have declared in favor of it in federal affairs. We need this great reform in Canada also. Our legislatures and our federal parliament are not representative of the people. They are placing upon our statute books laws decidedly unfair to the common people and for the benefit of a favored few. When we have the Initiative, Referendum and Recall in Canada we will command more respect from our politicians. Of course, all our politicians are opposed to it. They take a high moral stand and declare that it is contrary to the principles of the British constitution. They should not forget that the House of Lords has been the dominant factor in the British constitution for hundreds of years. But when the House of Lords stood in the pathway of progress it had to bow to the storm. We do not expect any reforms to emanate from our politicians. They never do. Reforms come from the common people. Reforms are coming in Canada today entirely from the common people. As soon as popular opinion in favor of Direct Legislation is

strong enough our politicians will jump in and take the credit for it all. No one objects to this. Let the credit go where it will. What the people want is a chance to use the tools of democracy. All that is necessary is to keep up the educational work and victory is sure.

THE BURDEN OF TAXATION

There seems to be general rejoicing over the fact that the federal government has a surplus of \$39,000,000 this year. A big surplus at Ottawa has always been taken as a cause for congratulation. It is common knowledge that the public business of Canada is as a rule conducted in the most expensive and least efficient manner. This will be true so long as the blind party and "spoils" system prevails. And yet even after all the bills have been paid there is a surplus of \$39,000,000. This is the amount of money that has been taxed out of the people of Canada over and above what was needed. Of course, it was raised by indirect means, chiefly through the tariff. Were direct taxation in force in Canada the people would keep a more careful check upon expenditures and extravagance would not be so general. The surplus this year means more than \$5 for every man, woman and child in Canada. The total amount raised by the tariff was over \$73,000,000 and yet more than twice this amount went into private pockets by means of the protective system. And still the tariff goes higher and our protected barons are asking permission to take a heavier tribute from the people. After all probably the people deserve it because of their blind devotion to party and their disregard of public interests. But times are changing and public opinion is becoming informed. Privilege is today on the defensive and we must keep it there.

Ex-Mayor Gill, of Seattle, who was recalled some months ago owing to his connection with the gambling dens and other nefarious resorts which were allowed to flourish under his administration, made another attempt to capture the mayor's chair at the municipal elections held a few days ago. At the primaries he had a majority of 10,000 votes over his nearest competitor, and his election seemed certain, but the women voters of Seattle campaigned against him and he was again defeated. The successful candidate, Cotterill, was an advocate of the single tax, prohibition, and municipal ownership, but the single tax and municipal ownership proposals were defeated by several thousand votes. Direct Legislation being in force in Seattle, the electors of that city were able to defeat an objectionable candidate for the mayoralty without adopting all the policies advocated by his opponent.

Every farmer should exercise the utmost care in the selection of his seed this spring. There is an immense quantity of grain in the West this year that will not germinate well but has a good appearance. Farmers should be careful to see that their grain is all tested before sowing and thus start right. The federal and provincial governments are conducting the tests without charge.

Mr. Borden's promise to take over the terminal elevators looks as though it would work out about the same as Sir Wilfrid Laurier's promise in 1896 to inaugurate a tariff for revenue only.

Only so long as land is cheap in the Prairie Provinces will Special Privilege be able to levy its unparalleled toll. As land advances in value the full weight of the burden will be felt. Then will come the revolt.

Democracy is making headway though we may not realize it clearly. Men are thinking as they have never thought before. Soon they will be doing as they have never done before—demanding a square deal.

Pro Bono Publico

A SUFFRAGETTE STORY

By ROBERT W. CHAMBERS

The situation in Great Britain was becoming deplorable. The Home Secretary had been chased into the Serpentine; the Prime Minister and a dozen members of Parliament had taken permanent refuge in the vaults of the Bank of England; a vast army of suffragettes was parading the streets of London, singing, cheering and eating bon-bons. Statues, monuments, palaces, were defaced with the words "Votes for Women"; and it was not an uncommon sight to see some handsome young man rushing distractedly through Piccadilly pursued by scores of fleet-footed suffragettes of the eugenic wing of their party, intent on his capture for the purposes of scientific propagation.

No young man who conformed to the standard of masculine beauty set by the Eugenic Suffragettes was safe any longer. Scientific marriages between perfectly healthy people was now a firmly established principle of the suffragette propaganda; they began to chase attractive young men on sight with the avowed determination of marrying them to physically qualified individuals of their own sex and party, irrespective of social or educational suitability.

This had already entailed much hardship; the young Marquis of Putney was chased through Cadogan Place, caught, taken away in a taxi and married, willy-nilly, to a big, handsome, strapping girl who sold dumbbells in the New American Department Store. No matter who the man might be professionally and socially, if he was young and well-built and athletic he was chased on sight and, if captured, married to some wholesome and athletic young suffragette, in spite of his piteous protests.

"We will found," cried Mrs. Blinkerly-Danksome-Hankly triumphantly, "a perfect human race and teach it the immortal principles of women's rights. So if we can't persuade Parliament to come out for us, we'll take Parliament by the slack of its degraded trousers, some day, and throw it out."

This terrible menace, delivered in Trafalgar Square, was cabled to The Outlook which instantly issued its first extra; and New York, already in the preliminary throes of a feminine revolution, went wild.

That day the handsome young governor of New York, attended by his ornamental young military secretary in full uniform, had arrived at the Waldorf-Astoria to confer with the attractive young mayor of the metropolis, concerning a bill to be introduced in to the legislature, permitting the franchise to women under certain conditions. And on the same day a monster suffragette parade was scheduled. Some provisions of the proposed measure, somehow or other, had become known to the National Federation of Women; and as the governor, his military secretary, and the mayor sat in earnest conference in a private room at the Waldorf, the most terrible riot that New York ever saw began on Fifth Avenue just as the head of the parade, led by the suffragette band of one hundred pieces, arrived at the hotel. The governor, mayor and secretary rushed to the windows; acres of banners waved wildly below; cheer after cheer rent the raw March atmosphere; in every direction handsome young men were fleeing, pursued by eugenists. Under their very windows the shocked politicians beheld an exceedingly good-looking youth seized by several vigorous and beautiful suffragettes, dragged into a taxi, and hurried away toward a scientific marriage, kicking and struggling. This was nothing new, alas! More than one attractive young man

had already been followed and spoken to in Manhattan. Mr. Dill, President of the Board of Aldermen, and the handsomest incumbent of the office that the city ever beheld, had been courted so persistently that, fearful of being picked up, he remained in hiding, disguised as a Broadway fortune-teller, where the mayor came at intervals to consult him on pretense of having his palms read.

But now the suffragettes threw off all restraint; men, frightened and confused, were being not only spoken to on Fifth Avenue, but were being seized and forcibly conducted in taxi-cabs toward the marriage license bureau. It was a very St. Bartholomew for bachelors.

"John," said the governor to his capable young military secretary, "take off that uniform. I'm going to flee in disguise."

"What does Your Excellency expect me to flee in—dishabille?" stammered the military secretary.

"I don't care what you flee in," said the governor bluntly; "but I will not have it said that the governor of the great state of New York was seized by a dozen buxom eugenists and hurried away to become the founder of a physically and politically perfect race of politicians. Get out of those gold-laced jeans!"

"I'll flee disguised as a chambermaid," muttered the handsome, rosy-cheeked young mayor. And he rang for one.

While the governor and his secretary were exchanging clothes, they heard the mayor, in the hallway, arguing with a large German chambermaid in an earnest and fatherly manner, punctuated by coy screams from the maid.

By and by he came back to the room, perspiring.

"I bought her clothes," he said. "She'll throw them over the transom."

The clothing arrived presently by way of the transom. The governor and the secretary tried to aid the mayor to get into the various sections of clothing, but as they all were bachelors and young, they naturally were not aware of the functions of the various objects scattered over the floor.

The governor picked up a bunch of curls attached to a cup-shaped turban swirl.

"Good Heavens!" he said, "the girl has scalped herself for your sake, John!"

"I bought that, too," said the mayor,

sullenly. "Do you know which way it goes on, George?"

They fixed it so that two curls fell down and dangled on either side of His Honor's nose.

Meanwhile, the unfortunate military secretary had dressed in the top hat and cutaway of the governor.

He said, huskily: "If I can't outrun them, they'll catch me and try to start raising statesmen."

"It's your duty to defend me," observed the governor.

"Yes, with my life, but not with p-progeny."

"Then you'd better run faster than you've ever run in all your life," said the governor coldly.

At that moment there came a telephone call.

"Lady at the desk to speak to the governor," came a voice.

"Hello! Who is it?" asked His Excellency coyly.

"Professor Elizabeth Challis!" came a very sweet but determined voice.

At the terrible name of the new President of the National Federation of American Women, the governor jumped with nervousness. Anonymous letters had warned him that she was after him for eugenic purposes.

"What do you want?" he asked tremulously.

"In the name of the Federation, I demand that you instantly destroy the draft of that infamous bill which you are preparing to rush through at Albany."

"I won't," said the governor.

"If you don't," she said, "the Committee on Eugenics will seize you."

"Let 'em catch me first," he replied boldly, and rang off.

"Now, John," he said briskly, "as soon as they catch sight of you in my top hat and cutaway, they'll start for you; and I advise you to leg it if you want to remain single."

The unfortunate military secretary gulped with fright, buttoned his cutaway coat, and gazed fearfully out of the window where, in the avenue below, the riot was still in lively progress. Terrified young men fled in every direction, pursued by vigorous and youthful beauty, while the suffragette band played, and thousands of suffragettes cheered wildly.

"Isn't it awful," groaned the mayor, arranging the lace cap on his turban swirl and shaking out his skirts. "The police are no use. The suffragettes kidnap the good-looking ones. Are you ready for the sortie, governor?"

The governor, in the handsome uniform of his military secretary, adjusted his sword and put on the gold-laced cap. Then, thrusting the draft of the obnoxious bill into the bosom of his tunic, he strode from the room, followed by his secretary and the unfortunate mayor, who attempted in vain to avoid treading on his own trailing skirts.

"George," said the mayor, spitting out a curl that kept persistently getting into his mouth every time he opened it, "I'll be in a pickle unless I can reach Dill's rooms. Wait! There's a pin sticking into me!"

"Too late," said the governor. "It will spur you to run all the faster. Where is Dill's?"

The mayor whispered the directions, puffing his cheeks and blowing away his curl as it incommoded him. The governor walked faster to escape. Down in the elevator they went, gazed at by terror-stricken bellboys and scared porters.

As the cheering and band-playing grew louder and more distinct, the secretary quailed, but the governor admonished him.

"You've simply got to save me," he said, "Pro bono publico! Come on, now. Make a dash for a taxi and the single life! One—two—three!"

The next moment the secretary's top hat was carried away by a brick; the mayor's turban swirl went the same way, amid showers of confetti and a yell of fury from a thousand suffragettes who saw, in his piteous attempt to disguise himself by the aid of a turban swirl, an insult to womanhood the world over.

A perfect blizzard of missiles rained on the terrified politicians; the secretary and the mayor burst into a frantic canter up Thirty-fourth Street, pursued by a thousand strikingly handsome women. The governor ran west.

II.

The governor of the great state of New York was now running up Broadway with his borrowed sword between his legs and his borrowed uniform covered with confetti—footing it as earnestly as though he were running behind his ticket, with New York County yet to hear from. After him sped bricks, vegetables, spot-eggs and several exceedingly fashionable suffragettes, their perfectly-gloved hands full of horse-whips, banners and farm produce. But His Excellency was now running strongly; one by one his eager and beautiful pursuers gave up the chase and fell out, panting and flushed from the exciting and exhilarating sport, until, at Forty-second Street, only one fleet-footed young girl remained at his heels. The order of precedence then shifted as follows: first, the young and handsome governor, running like a lost dog at a fair, and clutching the draft of the obnoxious bill to his gold-laced bosom; second, one distractingly lovely young girl, big, wholesome-looking, athletic and pink of cheeks, swinging a ci-devant cat by the tail, as menacingly as David balanced the loaded sling; third, several agitated policemen whistling and rapping for assistance; fourth, the hoipolloi of the Via Blanca; fifth, a small dog; sixth, the idle wind toying carelessly with the dust and refuse and hats and skirts of all Broadway. This municipal dust-storm, mingling with the brooding metropolitan gasoline fog, produced a sirocco of which no Libyan desert needed to be ashamed;



A STREET SCENE IN SHANGHAI

Continued on Page 18

ALFALFA—A Prosperous Yankee Settler

By J. E. GUSTUS, Calgary, Alberta

So ancient is the wonderful alfalfa plant, that it probably grew luxuriantly in the Garden of Eden. Abel, as likely as not, grazed his flocks upon it, and it may have been grown for years by Noah, without irrigation. However this may be, its earliest home of which we have record, was in Western Asia, 450 B.C. It was next carried to Greece, Italy and Spain, and then across vast waters to Chili. From South America it migrated to Mexico and California, thence into the irrigated valleys of Kansas, Texas and Nebraska, and finally finds a home in the agricultural rotation of most of the other states. This has been a march triumphant, hand in hand with the most advanced methods of diversified agriculture.

In Kansas, a quarter of a century ago, the writer saw two successive crops of grain scorched brown by the hot winds that blew from the Gulf States. He also saw countless millions of grasshoppers there, devouring everything they could "lay hands on." The story goes, that the appetites of these grasshoppers were at times so ravenous, that, after having consumed everything else in sight, they would actually begin to eat farm implements, such as wagons, etc., leaving only the indigestible tires. This was "Bleeding Kansas," where wheat had been king, and corn was struggling for existence. At this time the western half of the state was dominated by prairie dogs and buffalo grass, and formed a part of the "Great American Desert." From Colorado, where today it produces more wealth than her rich mines, alfalfa was brought into Kansas. Here it found the conditions above stated, and many discouraged and starv-

ing farmers leaving the state. It soon set to work clearing out the grasshoppers and repelling the hot winds, neither of which have since returned. In due time it began to pour wealth into the farmers' pockets, loosing their shackles of mortgage, and opening fat bank accounts for them. And now Kansas farmers who, years ago came out in "prairie schooners," enjoy the luxury of paid-for automobiles, and many other modern conveniences. Little wonder, then, that Kansas now grows a million acres of alfalfa, the forage and seed of which are annually worth more than \$25,000,000.

Invasion of Canada

But we are in Western Canada now, the pearl of all the King's domains. Even here Kansas has exerted a mighty influence upon agriculture. It was but a dozen years ago that a farmer from Kansas brought with him to Southern Alberta, a few bags of Turkey Red Winter wheat. This he planted, and ever since Alberta has produced millions of bushels of the finest winter wheat grown on this continent.

With the advent of the "American Invasion," about ten years ago, came farmers who had previously grown alfalfa successfully. They began to plant it on small areas, as did our experimental stations also. Those who procured seed from hardy varieties such as the well known Grimm's, or Turkestan, grown in the Northwestern States, are today owners of thrifty fields of the plant. Our experimental farms at Indian Head, Sask.; Lacombe and Lethbridge, Alta., after several years of successful tests, state that alfalfa

can be profitably grown as far north as Prince Albert and Edmonton. Mr. Hutton, of the Lacombe station, states that last year 800 farmers, living between Calgary and Edmonton, grew alfalfa, and that out of this number, but one reported that he could not "make it go."

Mr. Fairfield, of the Lethbridge station, is growing on his own farm, as fine a half section of alfalfa as can be seen anywhere, and he is also demonstrating it successfully at the experimental station. Mr. Fairfield is responsible for the statement that last year in Southern Alberta 6,000 acres were growing luxuriant crops of alfalfa, and that such farms are in demand at \$85.00 per acre. Ten years ago, what today are the vast grain belts of Alberta and Saskatchewan were in undisputed possession of the ranchers. Ten years hence, the writer predicts, alfalfa will be as common on these areas as it is today on the prosperous farms of Kansas, Colorado and California.

Governments Court Alfalfa

Even governors and statesmen proclaim the value of this plant, and earnestly seek its favors. Just now the Province of Saskatchewan is offering its farmers liberal cash prizes for the best ten-acre fields of alfalfa they can show by 1914. The announcement of the prize offerings is as follows: "Why should \$6,300 in prizes be paid for alfalfa fields in Saskatchewan? This seems a large amount for such a purpose, and it is. Less than this amount is paid in prizes for the whole year for wheat or for oats, or any other single crop grown in Saskatchewan.

Why, then, this generous offer of four \$500 prizes, four more of \$400 each, the same number at \$300, as many more at \$200, and another four at \$100, and still four more at \$75 each? It is because some men in Saskatchewan know that alfalfa can be grown successfully here, and believe that the value to the farmers of this province from growing this wonderful forage crop, abundantly warrants the expenditure of every cent which has been pledged to carry this competition along."

With respect to the chances for success of alfalfa in the province, and the character of soils upon which it is grown, the bulletin announcing the prizes offered, states as follows: "There is great variation in the climatic conditions in this province, and there is just as great variation in the nature of the soils which have produced alfalfa successfully. The heavy clay of Regina is producing it, and nearly every kind of soil upon which grain crops grow support alfalfa. "Sandy loam," "heavy clay loam," "black mould," "chocolate clay," "loam with sandy clay sub-soil," are some of the descriptions furnished by alfalfa growers, of the soils which produce their crop.

It is now definitely learned that Alberta is not to be outdone by Saskatchewan in the inducements offered to its farmers to engage in alfalfa culture. At this writing, Hon. Duncan Marshall, Minister of Agriculture, is engaged in working out a plan by means of which liberal encouragement may be offered to farmers of Alberta, who will cultivate the valuable legume.

Not only will Saskatchewan and

Continued on Page 28



OPEN AIR SERVICE AT GANANOQUE, ONT.—A SUMMER SCENE IN THE LAKE OF THE THOUSAND ISLANDS.

Agricultural Implement Contracts

By E. J. CAMPBELL, Carnduff, Sask.

There has been a growing feeling among the people of the Western provinces that the conditions imposed by the Machine Companies upon the purchaser in their contracts of sale are unfair, misleading and designed, in many cases, with a view to preventing the purchaser from getting his substantial rights. In many cases the farmer does not realize this for if the machine is really what it was represented to be by the agent and does the work, no difficulty arises and there is consequently no law-suit between the parties, but where the machine is made of poor material or does not give satisfaction in any way, the farmer is then thrown back on his rights and he finds suddenly that he had taken it for granted that he has certain rights to which he now finds the courts cannot give effect. As happens in nine cases out of ten he is very much surprised at the conclusion of his case to find that while it is conceded by the court that the machine in question is

not what it was represented to be and consequently not worth the money which he agreed to pay for it, still he cannot get out of paying the money or get any redress because of the terms and conditions of the contract or order, which he signed when purchasing the machine. In other words, his case was lost before he ever got delivery of the machine and at the very time that he signed the order, which the agent told him was necessary before the company would deliver the machine to him.

Sharp Practice

The ordinary form of machine contract in use in this province and in all Western provinces during the last three or four years, bears mark of ingenuity on the part of those who framed it in drawing the attention of the purchaser from the most important term it contains. For instance, in a great many cases it is headed "Order Form" and the farmer thinking he is only signing an order for machinery finds, on getting into court, that he has signed a binding contract. The warranties and conditions are printed in small type and are usually on the back of the contract, and unless a man is more than usually observant, the more important terms are never noticed. Then, again, the contract contains many legal terms and in some cases contradictory terms about which the courts themselves have not been able to agree and which the ordinary farmer could not possibly be expected to thoroughly understand. This state of affairs is largely brought about by the fact that the Machine Companies combine and pay large fees to the best counsel they can employ in drafting a contract that will contain all the conditions safe-guarding their rights and precluding the farmer from his substantial rights in such a way that the design with which it is drafted is not apparent on the face of it; while the farmers on the other hand have never yet taken any concerted action to protect themselves by employing counsel to see that the form of contract used for the purpose is equally fair to themselves as to the Machine Companies.

Legislative Action Necessary

Where such an injustice occurs in the commercial life of a country, those who suffer should at once take steps to find the source of the evil and protect themselves. The Grain Growers' associations are moving in that direction and have adopted a resolution with a view to asking the Legislature to enact such legislation as shall protect them in connection with machine contracts. That the time is ripe for such legislation is apparent from the statements made by two judges of the Supreme Court of Canada in machine contract cases tried before that court during the past two years. The first of these cases is the case of "Sawyer & Massey vs. Thomas G. Ritchie," tried before the Supreme Court during October and November of 1910. Mr. Justice Idington says of the contract which led to the litigation in this case, as follows:—"The ambiguous form of contract used, I think, has led to litigation. Herein I do not agree in the learned trial judge's view of the respondent having been excused from trying to understand the writing. I must say, however, it is one I am quite sure should not be used as to general costs of suit, I would refuse them on that ground alone, where there is reason to believe a frank, clear form of contract might have averted litigation."

Views of Judges

In the case of "Reeves & Co. vs. Ozias" judgment was delivered by the Supreme Court of Canada in the early part of this present year. This was an appeal case from the Alberta courts. The litigation had to do with one of the ordinary forms of machine contract in use in this country at the present time and of the contract Mr. Justice Idington in his judgment says as follows:—

"If one had not the experience to be got in courts of law he would be surprised that any purchaser of ordinary intelligence could be got to sign such a con-



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" 10. " 20.	10 "
" 20. " 50.	15 "
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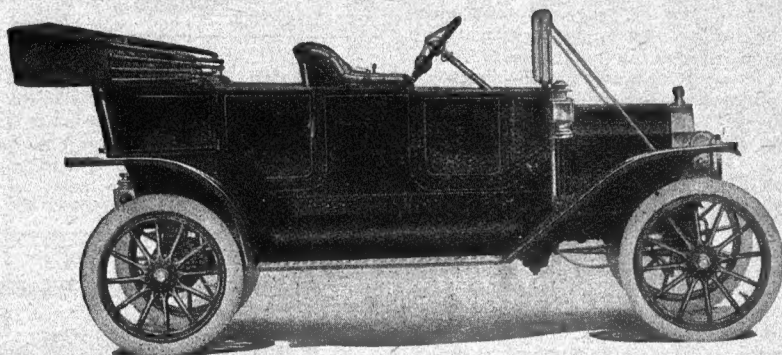
AGENCIES THROUGHOUT CANADA.

FURS

Trappers, Dealers, in any kind of Raw Furs, cannot afford to dispose of their collections without first obtaining our prices sent upon request. Remittance forwarded day goods received. Express and mail charges on all shipments paid by us. Canada's Largest Fur Operator. Your correspondence solicited.

John Hallam - Toronto

Ford



The Same High Quality At a Much Lower Price

Ford Model T Touring Car, 4 cylinders, 5 passengers, completely equipped. This splendid Car for \$850, f.o.b. Walkerville

THERE are several mighty practical reasons why every *third* motor car made in Canada last year was a FORD—why every *second* motor car made in Canada this year will be a FORD Model T.

If you contemplate the purchase of a motor car, does not self interest advise you to investigate why FORD Model T cars are in such tremendous demand? Prompt delivery on all of the following models:

Ford Model T Touring Car, 4 cylinders, 5 passengers, fully equipped, f.o.b. Walkerville	\$ 850
Ford Model T Torpedo, 4 cylinders, 2 passengers, fully equipped, f.o.b. Walkerville	\$ 775
Ford Model T Commercial Roadster, 4 cylinders, 3 passengers, removable rumble seat, fully equipped, f.o.b. Walkerville	\$ 775
Ford Model T Town Car, Laddaulet, 4 cylinders, 6 passengers, fully equipped, f.o.b. Walkerville	\$1100
Ford Model T Delivery Car, capacity 750 pounds merchandise, fully equipped, f.o.b. Walkerville	\$ 875

Complete equipment includes Extension Top, Automatic Brass Windshield, Speedometer, Ford Magneto built into the motor, Two 6-inch Gas Lamps, Generator, Three Oil Lamps, Horn and Tools. No Ford cars sold unequipped.

Write for Catalogue and other Booklets.

Ford Motor Company

Of Canada, Limited

WALKERVILLE, ONTARIO

tract as that in question here. It is so one-sided as to give the vendor a chance of shutting the vendee out of the ordinary rights and remedies he might expect to have in making such a purchase. In regard to the parts of it that are involved in its warranties or attempt to deprive the vendee of any warranty or remedy, but of a most illusory character they are so ambiguous as to furnish legal puzzles.

"However the appellant has signed and is bound by what he has signed."

In the same judgment Mr. Justice Brodeur expresses himself as follows:—

"The contract on which the action is based is one of those extraordinary contracts that are much in use in the West for the sale of agricultural implements. The stipulations are practically one-sided and the purchasers are very largely at the mercy of the selling companies. These contracts are remarkable for their numerous provisions and conditions all tending to ensure the liability of the purchasers and to relieve the seller from any obligation. Though those contracts may appear unjust and unreasonable the courts have to accept them as the law of the contracting parties. We have no discretion in the matter. There are cases where the legislatures have intervened to avoid unreasonable clauses in an agreement. The legislative authority has already dealt with some insurance contracts, bills of lading, water carriage of goods. But as far as agricultural implement contracts are concerned, no such provision exists in the law; so we are bound by the contract as signed or agreed upon by the parties. The contract in this case strikes me as unreasonable when it provides that a buyer of a machine would have only three days to examine whether it is of good materials and durable. These defects if they exist could not be very easily detected and become apparent until after some time."

Case in Saskatchewan

These two cases were followed in a recent case tried before Mr. Justice Newlands, at Arcola, Robert Bell Engine & Thresher Co. vs. Burke" in which the expert of the machine company who helped to build the machine proved that the machine was built of poor material and the judge in his findings says as follows:—"The engine did not answer the warranty, the boiler was badly put together, the rivets did not fit the holes through which they were put and later on in the spring of 1910 the axles bent and from that time the defendant had considerable trouble with the engine and it never afterwards did good work."

The defendant complained several times and was going to send it back to where he got it but the plaintiffs' agent persuaded him not to, promising to fix it. It was, however, never fixed satisfactorily but it was held that he, not having given the notice required by the contract within three days after he started to use the engine and sent it by registered mail to the Robert Bell Engine & Thresher Company, at Seaforth, Ontario, he could not recover any damages either for breach of express or implied warranty.

Insurance Contracts

In view of these statements of judges of our highest court in the Dominion it seems that the time is ripe for some action on the part of the farmers and following the remarks of Mr. Justice Brodeur that action should take the form of legislation. That the legislature has power to put in effect such legislation there can be no doubt. In connection with insurance policies to protect the public from misleading statements, it is now enacted that the policy must contain certain provisions, which provisions are necessary for the full protection of the public. In the recent "Workmen Compensation for Injuries Act" passed by the Legislature of Saskatchewan, it is provided that a workman is practically entitled to damages, no matter if his own negligence to some extent contributed to the accident and that even if he signs a contract designed to do away with his right to collect damages under the Act, such contract will be void and he will still have his remedy.

One thing that should be embodied in the legislation should be a somewhat similar provision so that the provision of our Sales of Goods Act in regard to the machine being implied warranted to be reasonably fit for the purpose for which it is sold should be good and binding upon the company, notwithstanding any provision to the contrary contained in the written contract.

SEEDS THAT SATISFY

Good, big, clean, strong **Seed Grain**

Tried and proven varieties with breeding. Real thoroughbreds. Different from the common scrub stuff. Grown on new land with the strength, vigor and vitality of a new country in them. They make good. No guess work with these seeds.

Money Back Guarantee

Prices startlingly low. Keep your seed grain, grass and clover seed money until you investigate this. Write for samples of what you want today.

And think of this:—There's more money right on your own farm than you ever dreamed of—GET IT!

Harris, McFayden, B. S. A.,
Farm Seed Experts
Winnipeg • Man.

THE GUIDE "SEED GRAIN FOR SALE AND WANTED" columns furnish prompt and economical means by which the farmer who has seed to sell can get in touch with the man who needs it, and vice versa.

Bargain Offer 50 cents

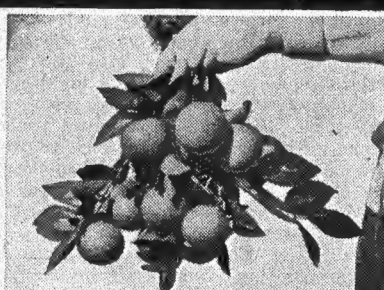
The subscription season is about done. But in order to wind up the season with a rush of new business, we are going to make a special offer. We will send The Guide to any new subscriber from now till the end of 1912 for 50 cents, and will also send him a free copy of "The Siege of Ottawa." This is the best value for money possible. Will those subscribers who think well of The Guide get their friends to subscribe at this figure. This is a matter of sufficient importance to be discussed at every local association meeting. By getting every farmer to subscribe to The Guide the association can be made much stronger.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE,

Winnipeg, Man.



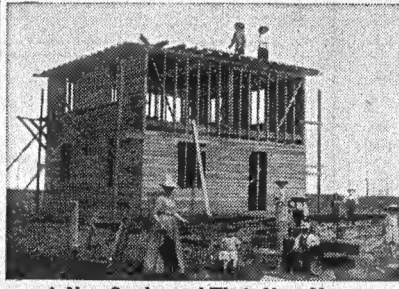
Sugar Cane at Santa Rosa in November.



Oranges at Santa Rosa—November.



A Beautiful Winter Home—Santa Rosa.



A New Settler and Their New Home.



C. E. Cessna's New Barn, Horses, Etc.

The Garden Spot of the World

THE opportunities at Santa Rosa, Fla., for the **industrious man**, with some capital, are **practically unlimited**. Nature has done so much that very little is left for the settler after he has once gotten his land in shape. The soil is a **deep, rich, black, sandy loam—something very exceptional for Florida**. We will send you, together with our literature, a **sample of this soil**. You may have heard that Florida is all white sand but we want to convince you, without it costing you a penny, that there is at least **some first-class soil** and it is found at **Santa Rosa**.

At Santa Rosa you have **plenty of rainfall twelve months in the year**. Irrigation is unheard of. **Crop failures almost unknown**. Better than irrigated land and at about **one-tenth the cost**. You can easily raise **two and three crops each year on the same ground**. These crops will net you from **\$100 to \$500 profit per acre each year**, according to the crops you raise. The **finest and highest priced oranges of Florida** can be raised on this land, and a producing orange grove is **worth from \$1,000 to \$3,000 per acre**. It costs about \$100 an acre to plant them—figure the profits yourself. Grapefruit, figs, pears, peaches, plums, grapes, and all kinds of berries and semi-tropical fruits produce abundantly. You can also raise **enormous crops of corn** (sweet and field,) oats, hay, clover, sweet and Irish potatoes, sugar cane, celery, tomatoes, lettuce, cabbage, radishes, turnips, and all kinds of **early and profitable vegetables**. Not a better place in America for **raising and fattening** all kinds of live stock. Grass for pasture the **year round**. Don't have to stable and dry-feed six months in the year.

The climate at Santa Rosa is one of the **finest in the United States**—no exceptions. No sunstrokes in summer—no frostbites in winter. An ideal place the year round. No better place for **Rheumatism and Bronchial Troubles**. Fine **boating, fishing, bathing, and hunting**. Salt water on two sides. Lumber for building **very reasonable**. Good **stores, church and school**. A fine settlement of **good northern and Canadian people**. **No negroes**.

READ WHAT THESE MEN SAY:

Mr. C. D. Mayer, Wakeny, Kans., who owns 160 acres of our land, and who farms over 500 acres in Kansas says: "The land is worth \$100 per acre as soon as it is cleared. I liked it so much I couldn't help myself and bought 160 acres."

Mr. W. G. Snell, Dent, Minn., who traveled through Dakota, Southern Alberta, Canada, Oregon, Montana, and Idaho writes: "I was surprised to find such land in Florida. I thought the climate perfect and made up my mind I had found the place I looked so long for. I bought land and intend making Santa Rosa my home."

J. W. Haworth, Santa Rosa, Fla., (previously of Innisfail, Alta., Canada) says: "The climate is better than California. In February we had new vegetables, new potatoes, turnips, green peas, lettuce, and radishes."

Karl Seydel, Santa Rosa, writes: "I would not sell my land for \$100 per acre."

E. O. Sigmund, 1813 Holly St., Kansas City, Mo., states: "In my opinion, Santa Rosa has a great future, especially for Germans."

G. H. Goldsmith, Tamora, Nebr., writes: "Everything essential to the making of a truly great country is present there already and the soil cannot be surpassed anywhere."

We could quote from dozens of such letters but we want you to send for our **beautifully illustrated literature** telling all about this wonderful land of **sunshine, flowers and opportunity**. We send this **absolutely free**, postage prepaid, also a **liberal sample of soil**. Send the coupon today.

CUT OUT AND MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY

SANTA ROSA PLANTATION CO.,

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Gentlemen: Please send me by return mail, **Absolutely Free**, postage prepaid, your **Illustrated Literature, Sample of Soil**, etc., etc. I promise to read it over carefully.

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City..... State.....

QUESTION DRAWER

This department of The Guide is open to all readers, and it is hoped that they will take advantage of it. All questions relating to the problems of the farmer of Western Canada will be answered in this department. Write questions on one side of the paper only, and send only one question on one sheet of paper. Join in making this department of the greatest value.

MUST HAVE NAMES

Questions sent in with the name of the sender attached will not be answered. The name will not be used if not desired, but it must be sent in as a guarantee of good faith.

COST OF EXPERIMENTAL FARMS

Ques.—Are the various experimental farms throughout the Dominion operated at a profit or a loss?

2.—If there is a deficit, please state how much?

3.—If there is a deficit please give the reason for such.—W. J. Ford.

Ans.—For the year ending on March 31, 1911, the experimental farms and branch stations operated by the Dominion government were operated at a cost, over and above all receipts, of \$186,552.37, the total expenditures being \$213,440.32 and the receipts from the sale of stock and produce \$26,887.95. The total expenditures of the experimental farm at Brandon were \$18,586.51 and the receipts \$5,092.32, while at the Indian Head farm the expenditures were \$19,410.99 and the receipts \$2,142.02. The deficit, however, must not by any means be regarded as a loss. A great portion of the expenditure represents the cost of conducting experiments, the results of which are of great financial benefit to the farming community but which produce no income to the experimental farms. Marquis wheat, for instance, which is probably the most profitable variety which can be grown in many parts of the West, was produced at the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa by Dr. C. E. Saunders, the Dominion Cerealists, as the result of thousands of experiments in wheat breeding extending over several years. Marquis wheat brings no revenue to the experimental farms for as soon as it was raised in sufficient quantities it was distributed free of charge to farmers throughout the country in five pound bags. Its production, however, cost a very considerable sum of money, and those who are growing it throughout the country are reaping the benefit. Preston wheat was also produced in the same way, and improved varieties of other grains, roots, vegetables and fruits have also been bred on our experimental farms. This is only an instance of the reason for the deficit at the experimental farms. There are thousands of experiments made each year on the farms the financial return from which goes, not to the government, but to the individual farmers who make use of their results. A large amount of practical work is also done on the farms, and the account which is kept of cost and proceeds shows that good profits are made where already proved theories are put into practice.

INWOOD BRANCH, C.N.R.

Ques.—Can you give any idea, or time, when the new C.N.R. line to Inwood will be opened for passenger service?

2.—Is it intended to extend this railway any further north, if so, will it go anywhere near Sandridge or Bender Hamlet?—Sandridge.

Ans.—We are informed at the office of the General Manager of the C.N.R. at Winnipeg that the branch is at present in the hands of the construction department. It may be taken over and operated some time this year, but no definite announcement can be made at present. It is intended to extend the line further north, but the company will not give out any information as to the proposed route.

CARS FOR TOUGH WHEAT

Ques.—Is it a fact that parliament recently passed a law in order that farmers who have tough wheat might get cars as soon as they have their wheat

NO MORE CLUBS

No more clubbing subscriptions will be accepted by The Guide. We are making a special offer now to send The Guide to any address in Canada till the end of the year for 50 cents.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE.

ready to load, just the same as the elevators?—C. Denis, Vonda, Sask.

Ans.—An amendment to the Manitoba Grain Act has been passed, and is now in force which makes section 99B read as follows:—"The (Warehouse) Commissioner shall have power in his discretion to order cars to be supplied, contrary to the provisions of this act, to elevators that are in danger of collapse, to places where grain is damp and liable to become damaged, or for the purpose of distributing seed grain to any point in the Western Division," etc. The words printed in heavy type contain the new provision.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS

Ques.—(1) Can a married woman vote on municipal affairs in Alberta?

(2) Can a man sell his property in Alberta without the consent of his wife?

(3) Can a storekeeper run the post office in the same building as his store, a general store in Alberta?

Ans.—(1) Yes, if she is the owner of land in her own name. (2) Yes. (3) Yes.

TO CURE PORK

Question.—I would like you to publish a good recipe for curing fresh pork. H. H.

Answer.—For salt pork, one of the first considerations is a clean barrel, which can be used over and over again after yearly renovation. A good way to clean the barrel is to place about ten gallons of water and a peck of clean wood ashes in the barrel, then throw in well-heated irons, enough to boil the water, cover closely, and by adding a hot iron occasionally, keep the mixture boiling a couple of hours. Pour out, wash thoroughly with fresh water, and it will be as sweet as a new barrel. Next cover the bottom of the barrel with coarse salt, cut the pork into strips about six inches wide, stand edgewise in the barrel, with the skin next the outside, until the bottom is covered. Cover with a thick coat of salt, so as to hide the pork entirely. Repeat in the same manner until the barrel is full, or the pork all in, covering the top thickly with another layer of salt. Let stand three or four days, then put on a heavy flat stone and sufficient cold water to cover the pork. After the water is on sprinkle one pound best black pepper over all. An inch of salt in the bottom and between each layer and an inch and a half on top will be sufficient to keep the pork without making brine.

When it is desired to pickle pork by pouring brine over the filled barrel, the following method is a favorite: Pack closely in the barrel, first rubbing the salt well into the exposed ends of bones, and sprinkle well between each layer, using no brine until forty-eight hours after, and then let the brine be strong enough to bear an egg. After six weeks take out the hams and bacon and hang in the smoke house. When warm weather brings danger of flies, smoke a week with hickory chips; avoid heating the air much. If one has a dark, close smoke house, the meat can hang in it all summer; otherwise pack in boxes, putting layers of sweet dry hay between. This method of packing is preferred by some to packing in dry salt or ashes.

Not infrequently from insufficient salting and unclean barrels, or other cause, pork placed in brine begins to spoil, the brine smells bad, and the contents, if not soon given proper attention, will be unfit for food. As soon as this trouble is discovered, lose no time in removing the contents from the barrel, washing each piece of meat separately in clean water. Boil the brine for half an hour, frequently removing the scum and impurities that will rise to the surface. Cleanse the barrel thoroughly by washing with hot water and hard wood ashes. Replace the meat after sprinkling it with a little fresh salt, putting the purified brine back when cool, and no further trouble will be experienced, and if the work be well done, the meat will be sweet and firm. Those who pack meat for home use do not always remove the blood with salt. After meat is cut up it is better to lie in salt for a day and drain before being placed in the brine barrel.

Note.—The above is taken from "Home Pork Making," a book of 124 pages by A. W. Fulton, which is a complete guide to the raising and curing of pork on the farm. This valuable book can be obtained from The Guide Book Department for 50 cents, post paid.

TRADE

in your old separator
on account of a new
DE LAVAL
CREAM SEPARATOR

**38,796 Users did so Last Year
26,569 in the U. S. Alone**

It's come to be an accepted fact that DE LAVAL cream separators are as much superior to other separators as other separators are to gravity setting systems, and that an up-to-date DE LAVAL machine will on an average save its cost every year over any other separator.

Aside from the actual saving in more and better cream and butter and in time of separation and cleaning, easier running, greater durability and less repairs, there's the pride, comfort and satisfaction which none but the owner and user of a DE LAVAL machine can feel in his separator.

In consequence thousands of users of inferior and worn-out separators of various makes take advantage every year of the educational allowances which the DE LAVAL Company continues to make and trade in their old separators.

APPLIES TO OLD DE LAVAL USERS ALSO

While all this applies particularly to the users of inferior separators it applies likewise to the many thousands of DE LAVAL machines 10 to 25 years old. They are not worn out and are still superior to other new machines of today, but there are so many improvements embodied in the modern DE LAVAL machines that these old DE LAVAL users can well afford to make an exchange and soon save the cost of doing so.

SEE THE NEAREST DE LAVAL AGENT

He will tell you how much he can allow on your old machine whether a DE LAVAL or some other make, toward the purchase of a new DE LAVAL. If you don't know a DE LAVAL agent, write to the nearest DE LAVAL office giving make, number and size of your present machine, and full information will be sent you.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

14 PRINCESS STREET, WINNIPEG

173 WILLIAM STREET, MONTREAL

SAVE MONEY

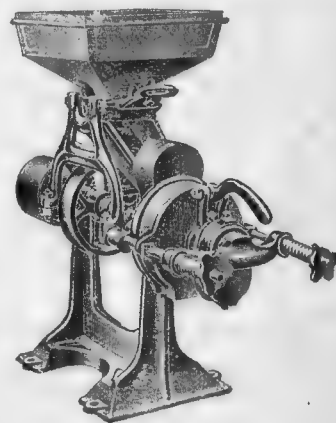
GRIND YOUR GRAIN BEFORE FEEDING STOCK

This Grain Grinder, in 5¼ inch, \$22.00; in 6¼ inch, \$24.00. No better machine on the market. Have shipped large number and not a single complaint. Send for Catalogues.

Lumber, Fence Posts, Cement and other building material in car lots direct from the mills. Also Steel and other roofing and siding.

Grain Growers' Associations can save money by buying their Barb Fence Wire from us in car load lots.

THE FARMERS' SUPPLY CO. LIMITED
937 LOGAN AVENUE, WINNIPEG



POTATOES

What have you to offer? Highest Market Prices paid. Prompt Remittance.
References: Bank of Montreal, Dun's or Bradstreet's

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

This department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of providing a discussion ground for the readers where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions. Each correspondent should remember that there are hundreds who wish to discuss a problem or offer suggestions. We cannot publish all the immense number of letters received, and ask that each correspondent will keep his letter as short as possible. Every letter must be signed by the name of the writer, though not necessarily for publication. The views of our correspondents are not of necessity those of The Guide. The aim is to make this department of great value to readers, and no letters not of public interest will be published.

HOW AUSTRALIA AIDS FARMERS

Editor, Guide:—I have noticed several letters of different dates in The Guide suggesting that the governments should make loans to the farmers who are in need owing to crop failure. Allow me to make known to your readers what is done for farmers in New South Wales, Australia. The first act came into force on April 4, 1899. It provided for raising the sum of £500,000 (about \$2,500,000) by the sale of inscribed stock, with a view of making temporary advances to settlers who were financially embarrassed owing to drought. The loan was repayable by instalments, including principal and interest at 4 per cent. per annum, the longest term being ten years and the maximum that could be advanced to a settler being £200 (about \$1,000).

By amendments to the principal act, a wider scope was given to its operations. The amount available for realization by sale of stock was increased to £1,000,000 (about \$5,000,000), and the terms of individual loans were altered to enable advances up to £500 (\$2,500), subsequently amended to £1,500 (\$7,500) to be made for any period not exceeding thirty-one years at a rate of interest which was to be "not less than 4 per cent. per annum." The actual rate of interest, however, was fixed by regulation at 5 per cent. per annum, with a rebate of one-half per cent. if the instalments were paid within fourteen days of their due date. The basis upon which advances are made is not fixed by legislation, the act merely stipulates that "security for the repayment of the advances shall be given to the satisfaction of the board. As this act is intended to assist farmers who derive their living from the soil, advances are not made on lands situated within the town or suburban boundaries. Although borrowers in the majority of cases meet their instalments satisfactorily, some have shown indifference to their obligations. When it is known that settlers could not pay owing to adverse natural conditions the Board has exercised the greatest clemency. Insurable buildings are required to be insured in the name of the chairman of the Board, payment of the premium being one of the covenants entered into by a borrower. The Advances to Settlers Board consists of three members, the chairman supervising the staff.

H. BOLTWOOD.

Swan River, Man.

THE WESTERN BLOCKADES

Editor, Guide:—I have been reading your correspondence letters in your valuable paper, in which they tell of the hardships and losses the farmers have to endure in Western Provinces this year. It has certainly been a year of blockades, the coal strike and the unfavorable weather being the cause of the trouble. The wet, cold weather before and after harvest hindered the ripening and threshing of the grain, so that harvest time was made late and threshing delayed, so that many were not able to get their threshing done before the snow came and winter set in, putting a stop to threshing in such a way as to cause great loss and hardship to many who were just starting and unable to stand the loss they have to bear. The coal strike not being settled until after harvest prevented the delivery of coal throughout the Provinces in the sum-

mer months when cars were standing idle on the sidings waiting for service. Is there any way the governments of the country could control the mines and prevent these strikes. There should be. Under government management the mines could be run at nearly cost, so that the question of dividends would be of no consideration, and by the people for the people. There might be co-operative mines, but small stockholders want dividends as well as large ones. The people should get in their supply of coal during the warm weather, so all the railroad cars would be free as possible for service in the transportation of the grain to market. There should be some sort of co-operation among the people or by the municipalities to store large quantities of coal in summer, sufficient for the winter months to supply the needs of the people in every district.

This should be done, as the railroad companies cannot supply cars to deliver coal over the vast plains and transport the enormous products of the country in the fall months after harvest and give anything like a good service to the farmers and townspeople.

There must be some sort of co-operation on the part of the people with the railroads, so that all cars possible will be available after harvest to carry the grain out of the country. The marketing of the grain promptly after harvest is of vital and of first importance for the welfare of the people of all classes, and for the prosperity of the country in general.

The vast plains of fertile lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, when brought under cultivation will produce an enormous amount of grain to be transported, and blockades are liable to occur any season when there is a late threshing season or unfavorable weather or a coal strike, so that the people should do everything possible to assist the railroad companies to have their cars free for the grain trade at the right time. The farmers should form unions or clubs to get lumber at first cost to build private granaries on their farms to store their wheat in times when cars cannot be secured.

I have noticed that very few farmers have granaries, consequently many of them all over the prairies have suffered great loss this year. I regret the way some of your correspondents complain about the conditions of the country this year. There has been cause for complaining, but I do not think it good business for the grumbler to give vent to his feelings in the pub-

lic press, as some are doing, much to the detriment of the people's welfare and the growth of the country. If we are to believe all some say, why settle in such a country and endure the hardships and oppressions of combines and corporations, as they would make us believe exist. Thanks to the men of courage and faith who stand by the country where more fortunes have been made in less time than in any other country in the world, we are, in possession of a rich heritage, and Canada will be the land of the free, where millions of needy people from foreign countries will make comfortable homes and become a united people on the plains of our Western Provinces. Let us not be unreasonable kickers, but when we find a wrong, suggest a remedy and try to make the wrong right for the general good of all.

T. C. R.

WESTERN AUTONOMY

Editor, Guide:—Under the exciting circumstances of the temporary downfall of the Reciprocity Treaty and the collapse of the Liberal power in Canada there was considerable loud talk of striking for Western home rule or autonomy and petitioning for a new crown colony. These spasms of sentiment, under the irritating conditions, were not very seriously taken. Time, however, has tempered these outbursts, and the sentiments have crystallized into steady forceful opinions. We had come to look upon these opinions as somewhat local, and perhaps they did not obtain very far beyond our local



The first depositor in the Home Bank at Weyburn, Sask.

horizon. We, however, have been attending conventions and doing a large rural and urban portion of Eastern Saskatchewan and Western Manitoba to find these sentiments growing in intensity and into crisp, rounded-out thoughtful opinions, widely distributed, and unless the British North America Act and the primary principles of Confederation can be used in justice and usefulness to the individual units of the Dominion, a secession and a crown colony must be the inevitable.

When a young man we and our father, and the people of that day, did all we could to foster the tenets embodied

in the B.N.A. Act and to help the fathers of Confederation to bring into existence a united Canada for the betterment of each and every province then in existence, and those that might be born later on, and it was distinctly understood and definitely planned by the prime movers of the undertaking that the working-out would be for the economic benefit of all concerned. The most difficult problem at the time was how to bring about a confederacy, and to frame an act that would be void of any and every kind of oppression and that could not be so twisted as to admit of one or more sections of the province or of any section of the people taking shelter under its provisions and placing the iron heel and rod of oppression on the neck of any other province or provinces or on any other section of the people, commercially, politically or ethnically. We have now lived some nine years in the West, and now know something of how the Confederation principles are applied to the Western half of Canada. We know a great deal about the environment and conditions in and under which Westerners have to live, labor, economize and eke out a kind of existence. We see every day the usury interest bearing, maturing mortgages, the arrogant sleuth-hound dunners, the patched, threadbare clothes, the galling high-priced bank short loans, the sheriff's unrelenting attachments with extortionate court expenses, the carrying away of household goods, farm horses, cattle, implements, compromised exemptions, the very bread and butter, tables, stoves, dishes and all from the homes of the toiler. We see people living in shacks and houses unfit to house a fur-bearing animal in. We see stock suffering for want of proper housing and feeding—food has to go, where? We see many turned down by the grocer, dry goods man, banker, loan companies, implement dealer, blacksmith, transportation companies, coal vendors, lumber merchant, flour manufacturers, steel and wood granary builders, and the rest of it. Yes, we see and know too much about people who are supposed to live in a wide awake equitable country. We know what it is to continually hear the incipient advice of how Western farmers and people ought to farm, build storehouses, launch out into mixed farming, how to conduct our agricultural business, etc. We know what it is to hear all the rest of the disgusting trash flung from the inventive minds of those who handle the reins of power. These same fellows have assumed, and fire red hot shot westward, that the West is an asylum for know-nothings, ignorant farmers who do not and cannot run their business on economic and right lines, who have neither ethic or civic intelligence; that the West is a seething cesspool of grumblers, hair-brains and indolents. We know just a little more, we know that for a quarter of a century that the British North America Act has been most shamefully misused in its application to this section of Canada, that the iron heel and rod of oppression wielded by certain sections of the Dominion is shamefully applied to the Western people. We know one thing more, and that is that there is not a more intelligent, energetic, well-rounded, ethical, civic, efficient, capable, up-to-date rural farming population on the face of this earth than dwells upon these vast, resourceful plains. They are well versed in commercial and political enterprises, short-cut to wide, inviting, nearby markets; understand transportation economics, their true relationship to sister provinces, home country, imperial colonies, adjacent nation and nations over the seas. They are a people capable of home rule and filing their place in the world's economy—simply capable of running their own affairs, building up and razing their own tariff walls, making treaties and keeping them, too, and are quite qualified and able to run and control the operations of public utilities. We know also that the time is ripe and near at hand that the yoke of oppression must be lifted or this people will bow themselves down and out of the Confederation of Canada.

If a duplicate of the B.N.A. Act, amended or unamended and a petition declaring for a Northwest Crown Colony were submitted to a plebiscite or referendum of the people of all the territory west of the Hudson's Bay and a meridian line from the south of

50 cents

Do you think The Guide is worth while? Do you think it is helping the farmers in their fight for a square deal? If you do, give us a lift. We are making a bargain offer just now in order to get The Guide into the hands of more farmers. We will send The Guide to any address in Canada till the end of 1912 for 50 cents and at the same time send a free copy of "The Siege of Ottawa" to each new subscriber.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE,
WINNIPEG, MAN.

James Bay to the boundary, it would carry by a three-fifths majority of actual voters and an unanimous standing vote at the final decision. The deep undertone of this opinion is almost unbelievable. Effort and action are near at hand. No section of Canada is bound to Confederation for all time, and the people of the West know it and are being prepared and driven to this unwished for break-up of a united Dominion. We can shout British loyalty and all the rest until doomsday. These things are the rational outcome of equity, justice and judgment to all people and sections of a nation. The Parliament of Canada may just as well race the truth and unrest and govern themselves accordingly.

There comes up from over the hills from the master (?) minds assembled on Parliament Hill, the ill-timed advice that the West go into mixed farming, and the latest is that it would relieve the possible congestion of traffic next December. Just think of it. Pure bombast! It has taken Denmark forty years to change to diversified agriculture. Ontario and Eastern Canada have been fifty years trying to evolve mixed farming, and is still short of perfection. Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, and the Dakotas have been working tooth and nail for forty years to bring into line their states as diversified farming districts and not one-half their territory is yet subdued. Western Canada is in a state of evolution towards the same end, and is progressing as rapidly as any country ever did, and it will take at least fifty years for the West to be brought up to anything like a diversified farming community. In the face of these facts, the advice is the most insulting "bosh" that has ever been hurled at any people. When we consider the motives from which it sprung, it is absolute insolence to Western Canada. All the condensed ability, intelligence, cunning, borrowing power of the federal parliament, plus the boasted investments of the privileged interests combined, could not change the West into a mixed farming community in the next twelve months. It is the weakest absurdity to think of such a thing, much worse to advise the miracle. The West has been brought into its present condition by the energy of interested sections of Canada's peoples, and it is under these conditions we find the West today. We are bottled up by the abusive use of Federal privilege and action, and if federation cannot be so conducted as to deal equitably and justly with West British North America, a way must be found or made out of the dilemma. We visited this country some twenty years ago and found the people of that time sweltering under the abuse of federal rule. And as time passes the matter increases in intensity, and it is doubtful if the West and East can ever work satisfactorily under Confederation as it now exists, and is operated. Physical conditions, position to markets, commercial and manufacturing centres, transportation problems, and not least the vastness of Western agricultural possibilities in the production of various products are so divergent from the East that it looks at present as if the idea of Western autonomy is conceived in wisdom and born in justice to two Canadas. The West is too progressive and flush with modernism to go hand in hand with the slow, conservative, selfish East any longer. The parting of the ways is getting nearer and nearer and we must soon shake hands and bid farewell.

J. E. FRITH.

Moosomin, Sask.

NOTE.—A considerable number of our correspondents have voiced the views of Mr. Frith's letter. But we consider such an agitation at the present time quite impracticable. When the West is strong enough at Ottawa to take such a course it will be strong enough to secure a square deal by legislation. What we require is to educate all our people and all our representatives to the needs of the West. It will be unwise to divide our strength on such questions as autonomy.—Editor.

SINGLE TAX FOR CHINA

Yuen Shi Kai, President of the new Chinese Republic has announced himself in favor of the adoption of the taxation of land values for the raising of the revenues of the country.

PURE RED FIFE WHEAT!

REGISTERED CERTIFICATE!

Manitoba wheat growers should not be stampeded by the cry for "Marquis." Dr. Saunders, the breeder of Marquis Wheat, does not claim for it superiority over Pure Red Fife for all parts of the West.

RED FIFE REMAINS THE TIME-TRIED STANDARD OF QUALITY

The grower of Pure Red Fife Wheat has bright prospects ahead. It will be wanted for seed. Our stock is Pure Red Fife, specially recommended by the Canadian Seed Growers' Association. Certificate with every 100 lbs. The sample is very fine. Fully described and priced in our catalogue.

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Premost, Pedigree No. 25

Two Weeks earlier than Common Flax. Heavy Yielder. Practically Wiltproof

Premost Flax has every quality desirable for the West

Premost Flax ripens and ensures a crop when the Common variety fails

GROW PREMOST FOR SUREST RETURNS

The higher cost of seed is as nothing compared with the increase in quantity and quality of yield. Our stock is the genuine. Being the first Seed House in Canada to introduce this variety, we have a special interest in supplying it TRUE. Sow one-half bushel per acre. Price, \$4.00 per bushel, bags included.

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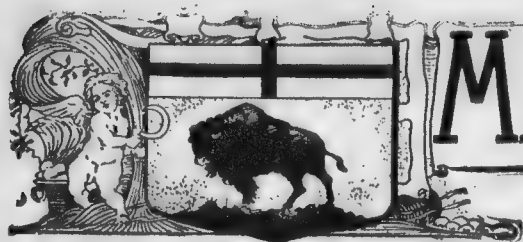
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Kalsomine and wall paper are hardly up-to-date. Tinted walls are now the vogue. And by far the most popular are those tinted with Alabastine, the sale of which has doubled during the last two years. Alabastine tints possess that soft, velvety, restful effect considered so desirable by fashion authorities. With the 21 tints and white, any desired color combination can be produced quite easily. Mix Alabastine with cold water and apply with a flat bristle brush. Anyone can do it. Alabastine is an Alabaster rock cement. Its colors are permanent. It won't rub off. You can redecorate any time without scraping or washing off the previous coat. The most sanitary, durable, economical and stylish wall decoration.

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MANITOBA SECTION

This section of The Guide is conducted for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by E. C. Henders, President

MANITOBA GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

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R. O. Henders Culross
Vice-President:
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Secretary-Treasurer:
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Directors:
Peter Wright, Myrtle; R. M. Wilson, Marringhurst; D. D. McArthur, Lander; Frank Simpson, Shoal Lake; W. H. Bewell, Rosser; R. J. Avison, Gilbert Plains.

OSPREY GRAIN GROWERS MEET

That the Osprey branch of the Grain Growers' association is in a flourishing condition was well illustrated on Friday evening, March 8, when a large gathering of the members and their friends met for a social evening in the Osprey schoolhouse. The severe cold prevented quite a few from being present, but those who were there spent a very enjoyable and profitable evening.

The regular business of the society included discussions on co-operative purchasing and government loans to farmers, several of the members taking part. But the most interesting and instructive number on the program was an address by Mr. Thos. Drayson, of Neepawa.

Taking for his subject the different principles advocated by the Grain Growers' association, he began his discourse by saying he would revise the saying, "Mind your own business," to a better one of "Attend to your own business," showing his hearers that it was their duty to be on the alert to guard the principles of the Grain Growers' association, which were intended to benefit the many and injure none. He then showed the objectionable clauses in the proposed amendments to the car distribution clause.

He also explained the sample market, proving that it would be of no benefit to the Grain Grower with the terminal elevators owned and operated as at present. Direct Legislation and women's suffrage were also touched upon.

At the close of the address it was moved by Robt. Habbirk, and seconded by J. S. Walker, that Mr. Drayson be tendered a hearty vote of thanks for his instructive address, which was carried unanimously.

The ladies present then served luncheon, to which all did ample justice. Several selections from the phonograph and gramophone, and a comic reading by the secretary, were much appreciated by those present.

F. L. PESKETT,
Sec.-Treas. Osprey G.G.A.

CONCERT AT NEELIN

A concert was held in the schoolhouse at Neelin on the evening of March 1 in the interest of the local branch of the Grain Growers' association. It was a great success. A large crowd turned out to hear a really good program and everyone seemed to thoroughly enjoy themselves. The high class music which was provided by all local talent would do credit to places much larger than Neelin, while the dialogue caused great amusement as well as supplying a good moral. We cannot say at present what the total receipts are as we have not yet got the unsold tickets in, but we estimated between \$25 and \$30. The executive take this opportunity of thanking all those who helped us with the program, also the people of the town for their response in helping us to make it a most enjoyable evening.

R. T. WILLIAMS,
Sec.-Treas.

MATHER REORGANIZED

A visit by Mr. John Kennedy, vice-president of the Grain Growers' Grain Co., was the occasion of an enthusiastic rally of the Grain Growers of the Mather district on March 7. As a result, another meeting was held on March 9 and the Mather branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association reorganized. A useful and successful future is looked forward to for the branch and it is hoped to increase the membership considerably by holding a basket social as soon as speakers can be arranged for.

A UNITED PROTEST

A very large number of resolutions protesting against the amendment to the Car Distribution Clause of the Grain Bill have been passed by the branches of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association and forwarded to Premier Borden, Hon. G. E. Foster, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Richard Cartwright. The following are copies of a few of the resolutions:—
"Resolved,—Whereas the proposed amendment to section 207 of the Grain

Act will deprive the farmers of the statutory right they now enjoy by placing their name on the car-order book—Therefore be it resolved, that we, the members of the Killarney branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers protest against any change in Section 207 of the Grain Bill.

Resolved,—That we, the Grain Growers' association of Kenton, Manitoba, do look with alarm and apprehension to the amendment, passed by the House of Commons to the Grain Act re section 207 regarding the distribution of cars, which act was meant to safeguard the farmers from extortion by elevator oper-

FARMERS' FIGHTING FUND

Only one subscription to the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association Endowment Fund has been received during the past week, this being from Mr. Ira A. Leflar, of Dropmore, Man., who sends \$5.00. This brings the total received to date to \$329.50.

ators, and we humbly pray and ask you to use your power and influence in our behalf to prevent the said amendment passing the Senate."

"Resolved,—That we, the members of the Dunrea Grain Growers' association strongly protest against any change in Section 207 of the Manitoba Grain Act, that is the section controlling the distribution of cars as it is absolutely necessary in order to safeguard ourselves against the extortions of line elevators that our right to a car in our turn be not interfered with in any way, as we well know the hard and unjust deal we got before we had equal distribution of cars.

Among the other branches which have passed similar resolutions are Ashville, Boyne, Ochre River, Springhill, Bagot, Stephenfield, Havelock, Bethany, Ingelow, Shadeland, Goodlands, Hazel Ridge, Strathclair, Carroll, Holland, McAuley, Portage la Prairie, Seeburn, Barnsley, Edwin, Holmfild, Minitonas, Benito, Miami, Lenore, Franklin, Manson, Griswold and Ingelow.

DIRECTOR BEWELL REPORTS

I beg to report that I have appointed Deputy Directors in District No. 5 as follows:—

Portage la Prairie, P.D. McArthur, Longburn; Springfield, Thos. Peterson, Box 41, Louise Bridge; Langford and Rosedale, Thos. H. Drayson, Neepawa; North half North Norfolk and North half North Cypress, Josiah Bennett, Austin; South half North Norfolk and South half North Cypress, Thos. Zachary, Austin; Rockwood, James McIntyre, Stonewall.

A district association covering the municipalities of Portage la Prairie, Westbourne and North Norfolk was organized at Portage la Prairie on March 1. P. D. McArthur, Longburn was chosen President, Josiah Bennett, Austin, vice-president, and Mr. Burnell, Oakville, secretary-treasurer.

The delegates present from each sub-association appointed their own representatives on the board of directors as follows:—

Gladstone Branch, Jos. T. Mayors, Gladstone P.O.; Rosendale, R. Henry, Rosendale; MacGregor, W. Collier, MacGregor; Pine Creek, W. Johnstone, Austin; Austin, C. A. Stout, Austin; Arizona, Thos. Zachary, Austin; Springbrook, D. Roberts, Austin; Bagot, A. W. Smith, Bagot; Beaver, Thos. Annison, Beaver; Edwin, J. McConachie Burnside; Portage la Prairie, Wm. Stewart, High Bluff; Salem, R. Morgan, Portage la Prairie; Oakville, D. Alexander, Kawende P.O.; Poplar Point, R. Harper, Poplar Point; Oakland, M. C. McQuaig, Oakland P.O. Golden Stream, Burton, Rosehill and Mayfield were not represented and are asked to appoint their own representatives and notify the secretary.

The Central association was represented by J. S. Wood, vice-president, R. McKenzie, secretary and W. H. Bewell, director. W. H. BEWELL,
Director, District No. 5.

SPRINGFIELD

The second anniversary of the Springfield M.G.G.A. was held at North Springfield Schoolhouse, March 1, when an interesting program consisting of readings, recitations, vocal and instrumental solos, choruses and addresses was given. The schoolhouse was well-filled and sixteen new members joined the association. An intermission was taken in the program and oranges, apples and bananas were served. In closing, all joined in singing the National Anthem, agreeing that they had spent a very pleasant evening. On Friday evening, March 8, Mr. F. J. Dixon addressed a large audience on Direct Legislation. Nearly everyone present contributed to the cause of Direct Legislation. Local talent contributed several musical numbers. Mr. Dixon explained the Initiative, the Referendum and the Recall very clearly and all present enjoyed the evening.

C. E. MCKENZIE,
Secretary.

ELM BANK BRANCH

A meeting of the Elm Bank branch was held in the schoolhouse on March 2. A large number were present and a very enjoyable afternoon was spent in discussing the different problems which confront our association.

The following resolution was unanimously passed, "That we the members of this branch when buying machinery will give reference to foreign firms which advertise in 'The Guide.'"

A collection was taken up for the Farmers Fighting Fund, \$51.00 being raised. The members of this branch think this an important matter and hope that the other branches will respond in like manner.

Elm Bank branch is located between Starbuck and Eli and was organized last year. I am pleased to report progress, our membership having increased from 12 last year to 35 at the present time, each one taking an active part in the work and making our meetings very interesting and helpful.

A. T. RICE,
Secretary.

MINITONAS

The above branch had a special meeting on March 5, the object being to hear Mr. R. J. Avison of Gilbert Plains discuss the sample market, the terminal elevator question and to explain any misunderstandings re the Grain Growers.

Mr. Avison divided his address into three parts, Organization, Education and Co-operation. He said that organization

was vital, and too little attention had been paid to it. When representatives of the association appealed to the government they answered back that the association was but a small part of the Western farmers. Mr. Avison laid great emphasis on this, acknowledging that he knew many farmers were with us in spirit, but what was more necessary was their co-operation, otherwise they hindered. He encouraged the workers of the association and told them they must sacrifice time and money if they would succeed. He illustrated the differences between the Manufacturers' associations and ours. They acted in unison, the Manufacturers' association business was their politics, why not the farmers? (applause) He further spoke on the amendment of the Distribution Clause of the Grain Act and showed us where the shoe pinched, citing Mr. Sharpe and Mr. Cruise from Hansard as Western members who objected to the proposed alteration to that clause.

Mr. Avison also gave much information re railways and transportation facilities, showing many of the difficulties that the Western farmers are laboring under and said that however much he may offend some of his hearers, he could not leave here without expressing his opinion that reciprocity would be a good thing for the country and ere long we must have it in some form.

He further showed the benefits a sample market would give but emphasized that it would be a detriment without the elevators being owned by the government and operated by an independent commission. He hoped that we would pay attention to the social side of the Grain Growers' movement and complimented the branch on having 14 associate lady members.

Mr. Avison reminded us of the endowment funds and showed how hard the directors had worked with so little capital, citing Manufacturers' associations and other combinations, how they could and would spend thousands to accomplish their object.

On the 18th of March, a county association will meet in Swan River at 1 o'clock in the afternoon and all members are asked to attend.

INTERNATIONAL

We Positively Guarantee

That a 25-Pound Pail of

International Stock Food

**Will Save You \$7.00
worth of Corn or Oats**

Because it promotes digestion and assimilation, and enables you to cut down the grain ration 15% to 25% and still get better results. This saving of grain represents a saving of good hard cash to you.

WE WANT YOU TO FEED 100 LBS. AT OUR RISK

It will not cost you a cent if you are not satisfied.

See our dealer in your town or write us for particulars. Mention this paper and the stock you own and we will send you a litho, size 16x22, of our three champion stallions.

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TALK TO TWENTY THOUSAND FARMERS for a few cents a day through a little "Want" Ad in The Guide. Think of it! Try it if you have any farm produce, lands or machinery you wish to sell.

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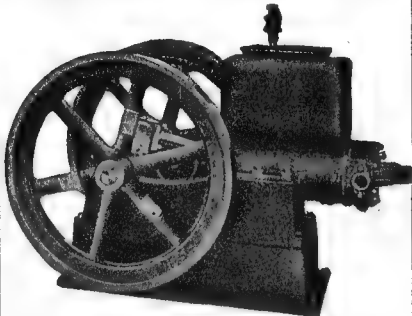
Of the Great-West Life tells its own story

For the fifth successive year The Great-West Life in 1911 stands first of all the Companies for new business in Canada

Investigate the Policies that can earn such persistent favor. Rates on request

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HEAD OFFICE - WINNIPEG

Buy the Guaranteed GILSON ENGINE!



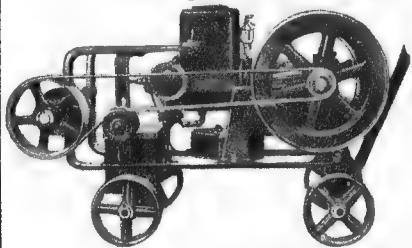
You save the duty of 27 per cent. and get a heavier, stronger, better engine for the money.

You can operate a GILSON without previous experience, and will find it a safe, economical, powerful and durable engine.

Style "G" shown above is specially suitable for general farm work. Hopper-cooled, requires but little water, starts readily and delivers the power. Furnished semi-portable, skidded, or on all-steel truck.

We are headquarters for gasoline engines, all types and sizes, also 3 and 4-cylinder portable threshing engines, and the famous GILSON "60 Speed" with five interchangeable pulleys, its own line-shaft and pump-jack. Full line of grain grinders, wood saws, etc., etc.

Write for full particulars and prices.



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Sells direct to buyers at factory prices. Iron and Wire Fence, all styles; Gates; Barbed, Coiled and Plain Wire; Staples, Fence Hooks, Tools. Special prices car loads.

I save you big money, give you best fencing and quick service with Western warehouses. Seventeen years in Canadian fence business. My printed matter explains my methods. Get it. Write today. **ASK FOR FOLDER F**

DYER, The Fence Man, Toronto

Manitoba Elevators

Show Big Deficit
Loss of \$80,000 on First Year's Operations

The annual report of the Manitoba Elevator Commission was laid on the table of the Legislature by the Premier on March 12. The report showed that the first year's operation of the government elevator system, ending Aug. 31, 1911, had resulted in a loss of \$80,000. The total receipts were approximately \$100,000, while the cost of operation for the year was over \$180,000.

The total sum invested by the Province to date in the government owned elevator system is \$1,001,342.04. This total is made up as follows:—

Purchase of elevators....	\$852,370.13
Cost of building elevators (10)	109,994.69
Organization ex-	
penses	\$17,909.78
Equipment	658.36
Engineering, etc.	2,291.88
Office furniture.	2,925.11
Remodelling	15,192.09
	38,977.22

Total\$1,001,342.04

Operation and Maintenance

The expenditure for operation and maintenance was as follows:—

Salaries of commissioners...	\$11,916.56
Salaries of office staff.....	8,127.75
Salaries of operators	43,555.25
Insurance	17,266.79
Elevator working expenses.	14,537.19
Office expenses	2,305.68
Travellers' salaries	7,306.75
Printing and stationery	2,256.45
Stamps and telegrams	530.32
Funds not used	489.93
	\$108,292.67

Car lot adjustments	\$17,973.73
Refunds	61.71
Interest on debentures	40,238.00
Maintenance and repairs....	17,334.47
	\$183,900.58

Cash returns\$97,599.70

Summary

Operation and maintenance.	\$183,900.58
Cash returns—	
Revenue	\$87,599.70
Refunds	2,155.65
	99,755.35

Loss on the operations for 12 months ending Aug. 31, 1911\$84,145.23

Grain Handled

The total amounts of grain handled were as follows:—

	Bushels
Wheat received	3,113,236
Wheat shipped	3,107,374
Oats and barley—	
Received	1,938,686
Shipped	1,931,160
All grains—	
Received	5,051,922
Shipped	5,038,534

WHEN PETS ARE PROFITABLE

Comparatively few people realize how much the personal element counts in the care of livestock. It goes beyond mere good care of the animals and the supply of their regular rations, and shows in the very tangible form of a difference in dollars and cents.

A few years ago I had a herdsman whom I considered a fairly good man. He had no special liking for cattle, but, as far as I could discover, never abused them and his work was done regularly and well. His place was afterward filled by a man who was naturally fond of animals and who made pets of all the cows. This sympathetic attitude wrought a change. He fed them exactly the same rations, but there was an appreciable increase in the amount of milk.

A similar example recently came under my notice in regard to poultry. Of two flocks receiving exactly the same care, the one that was most intimate with its caretaker thrived better and laid more eggs. It never pays to keep hens that are wild and afraid of their keeper; there is often an unsuspected financial loss in such cases. In a small flock the loss might not cause a serious leak in the farm income, but in a large number of hens the loss would be considerable.

DAVID BUFFUM.

THREE MOVES IN ONE

AS in checkers — make wise, quick moves. They'll put you ahead — you'll win the game while the other fellow is waking up.

(1) Disc. (2) Drill. (3) Harrow, all in one operation with a Hart-Parr Oil Tractor. You can't do it with horses. They are soft in the spring, they cannot cope with the tremendous rush that you know is needed the minute that the ground is tillable.

Order a Hart-Parr at once—we'll have it at your station promptly and with it a man to show you just how to handle it economically. You, your son, your hired man, any intelligent man can soon learn to operate it successfully.



W. S. Marshall, Alabama, U.S.A., writes: "Your expert has trained two of our ordinary day laborers in a few days to handle our engine in a manner that is highly satisfactory." What they can do in the Southern States, you can surely duplicate.

Act Now

There is nothing to wait for—everything to gain by ordering a Hart-Parr NOW. The proofs are overwhelming that it is the most economical power for your farm work, breaking, discing, harrowing, seeding, etc.

Why go over ground three times when a moist, well-pulverized seed-bed can be prepared in one operation? It's a waste and poor business, delays spring work, gives weeds a strong start, sets everything back and you feel its wasting effects away up into threshing time.

What To Remember

That a Hart-Parr uses cheapest KEROSENE, it has fewest parts, all standardized and all easily accessible, it's the only ALL STEEL TRACTOR that will do more work with less repairs than any other tractor; that it is safe; easy to understand; that it can do anything that horses can; that it is lighter, more convenient, more economical than any steamer of equal power; that the



"30" and "40" can be operated by one man and the "60" by no more than two; eats nothing when idle. It helps to solve the "scarce labor" problem and is always willing to work overtime.

Hart-Parr Service

Follows Hart-Parrs everywhere. 20 supply stocks are located at convenient points quickly reached by mail, phone or telegraph.

A brand new catalog, 52 pages, fresh from the printer is yours for the request. It clearly describes the Hart-Parr, gives details of construction, demonstrates by illustrations and drawings its SUPERIOR CONSTRUCTION. Send for it and our other literature showing the wonderful possibilities, economy and profit in farming with a Hart-Parr Tractor.

One of our four sizes, 30, 40, 60 and 80 H.P. will surely fit your farm.

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FARM LANDS

FOR SALE.—A CHOICE SECTION OF farming land in Alberta; soil, black loam; fenced and cross fenced; water on every quarter; 160 acres under cultivation; 500 acres can be farmed, rest good hay land; a two thousand dollar house, good barn and granary; six and a half miles from the best town on the C. & E. line; sixty miles north of Calgary. For further particulars address Jos. Stauffer, owner, Olds, Alberta. 30-6

FOR SALE.—PINCHER CREEK DISTRICT. Splendid farm wheat land, 978 acres. One mile east of Pincher station. Can deliver grain into elevator when threshing. Close to town of Pincher Creek, well watered, ideal dairy farm. 600 acres under crop, well fenced and good houses. Good terms. Apply to owner, Box 31, Pincher Creek, Alta. 30-6

SWIFT CURRENT—RAPIDLY GROWING railway and commercial city on main line of C.P.R., is place to make real estate investments today. Send for map of city and literature telling all about this coming metropolis of Southwestern Saskatchewan. Will have population of 50,000 ten years hence. W. A. Campbell, 417 Nanton block, Winnipeg, Man. 32-3

FOR SALE — SIX QUARTERS FINE wheat land, located in Saskatchewan, Canada; twelve miles from Halbrite, and only 3½ miles from the thriving new town of Goodwater. Terms, \$1,000 cash per quarter; balance crop payments. Also two quarters near Estevan, close to station, on new railroad. Hundred acres broke on one quarter. For fuller description and price address O. B. Vail, Muscatine, Iowa. 33-3

TO RENT—ON SHARES, HALF SECTION fine rich loam, four miles from city Wetaskiwin, 75 acres broken; suits mixed farming; large house; good granary; drilled well soft water; renter can do some brush cutting and breaking; breaking outfit (oxen) for sale; easy terms. H. D. Bentley, Wetaskiwin, Alta. 32-6

FOR SALE.—N. E. ¼ 28, AND S. W. ¼ 34, 22, 2 W 3, all in high state of cultivation. Very best soil. Buildings and good well on property; four miles from Tugaskie, Sask., one mile from school. For quick sale will sell at \$35 per acre; cash \$2,000, balance six years. Harry Scales, Eyebrow, Sask. 33-4

FOR SALE—A GOOD TEN ACRE FRUIT lot in the Summerland district; three acres bearing orchard; two acres 8 and 4 year old trees starting to bear; good varieties, balance nearly all cleared; good house; small outbuildings. Apply Box 52, Summerland, B.C. 32-6

TO RENT OR SELL.—¾ SECTION FARM, 150 acres cultivated, 150 acres more cultivatable. Spring creek, never freezing. 40 acres wood, well suited for mixed farming. Horses, cattle, implements. Near market and school. \$6,000 or rent to good farmer, married. Henry Chipperfield, McAuley, Man. 31-4

SASKATCHEWAN — GREAT OPPORTUNITIES; land rapidly advancing; farmers becoming wealthy. Inside land prices. Reliable information. Names of homeseekers wanted. H. Butcher, Funnichy, Sask. 33-4

FOR SALE—QUARTER SECTION GOOD wheat land, water, buildings, Lashburn, Saskatchewan. Apply Aldous, Faith, Alta. 33-6

WINIFRED, ALTA.—WE HAVE FOR SALE a half section of first class land six miles from Winifred. All can be steam plowed. Write for price. Voorheis & Lewis, 409-11, Nanton Building, Winnipeg, Man. 32-8

WHY PIONEER?—WILL SELL READY- made farm, near two towns, school, Grand Trunk Pacific, good buildings, water, horses, feed, seed, implements; paying concern, all right. H. Gordon Hayes, Raymore, Sask. 32-3

MANVILLE, ALTA.—WE HAVE A SECTION one-half mile from station at a very attractive price. Voorheis & Lewis, 409-11, Nanton Building, Winnipeg, Man. 32-8

IF YOU WISH TO BUY OR SELL A FARM write to John L. Watson Land Co., farm land specialists, Winnipeg, Man. 34-11

FOR SALE—320 ACRE FARM; 270 CULTI- vated, 50 pasture; fenced, fair buildings, good water, three miles from four elevators. Apply owner, Wm. Lamb, Methven, Man. 34-6

FARMS AND WILD LANDS FOR SALE ON Vancouver Island; good markets; splendid climate; state requirements. M. Storey, Nanaimo, B.C. 34-6

WANTED—LOCATION, HOMESTEAD OR with pre-emption; fee paid if suited. Particulars of land, soil, stones, scrub (if any), water, to Wm. Carrick Anderson, Melita, Man. 34-6

WANTED—FIVE TO TEN HUNDRED acres of level prairie to break, in Manitoba or Saskatchewan. H. G. Westwood, Rapid City, Man. 34-6

BARRISTERS

ADOLPHE & PRUEDHOMME, BARRIS- ters, notaries, conveyancers, etc. Money to loan. Brandon, Man. 34-11

FARM MACHINERY

BARGAINS.—ONE 32 H.P. PORT HUBON engine, rebuilt and in first class shape; one American-Abell 20 h.p. engine, rebuilt; one Minneapolis separator, 44 x 72, rebuilt (with all connections); one 32 x 54 Avery separator complete, just rebuilt; one 36 x 60 Avery separator to be rebuilt complete; two Avery 80 h.p. double undermount engines; one 80 h.p. Northwest engine, not rebuilt, cheap; one J. I. Case steel 42 x 60 separator, complete with all attachments; one 42 x 70 Avery separator, will be rebuilt in time for next fall's work. If you are interested in second hand goods, please write and let us know what you want as we are making deals almost every day, and feel sure that we can fix you out with almost anything you want, either in new or second hand goods. Haug Bros. & Nellerme Co. Ltd., Winnipeg. 33-2

FOR SALE—INTERNATIONAL GASOLINE engine, 20 h.p., and Aultman-Taylor separator, and P. & O. 5-furrow gang complete. Write for terms. Eph. M. Anderson, Net of Lakes, Sask. 33-2

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—SIX-BOTTOM Verity engine gang breaker with rod bottoms; used part of one season. Will exchange for team young horses. Box 20, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man. 32-3

FOR SALE.—PORTABLE GASOLINE EN- gine, 14 h.p. Very little used. Will run a small thrasher. Also pair French bur millstones, 26 inch, under runner frame and all complete. Address John Bell, Sr., Rosewood, Man. 32-6

QUANTITY OF WELL DRILLERS' SUP- plies cheap; new. For particulars, write T. Somerville, Hartney, Man. 28-13

FOR SALE.—5 BOTTOM P. & O. BREAKER. Nearly new. T. O. Gronnerud Sedley, Sask. 29-6

FOR SALE—CHEAP, THRESHING SEPAR- ator, 32-44. Israel Blakley, Sintaluta, Sask. 33-4

SITUATIONS

ENGINEER WANTS POSITION ON PLOW- ing engine in Saskatchewan or Alberta, four years' experience, can do own repairing, graduate the Heath school of engineering. State wages. Ohas. B. McMain, Summerberry, Sask. 29-6

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED FARM hands and housekeeper, top wages, cash at any time to right parties; term seven months or year; state wages expected. Address Stanley Clarke, Froude, Sask. 34-2

GASOLINE TRACTION ENGINEER AND repair man wants run in Alberta or Saskatchewan; give make, age of engine, length of run and wages. Wm. Thompson, Major, Alta. 33-2

POSITION WANTED—PLOWING, ETC., gas engineer, four years' experience; state jump spark or make and break; good mechanic; state wages. Scott, Capitol Apt. House, Regina, Sask. 33-2

NOTICES

SWANSON GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIA- tion will meet every first and third Saturday in each month at 2 o'clock. A. Sunderland, sec.-treas. 24-18

SEED GRAIN

GARTON'S REGENERATED ABUNDANCE oats, 1912 strain, No. 68 six-rowed and Brewer barley. Buying Garton's pedigree seed without knowing the year of introduction is like buying a horse without knowing its age. Write for catalog and prices. Garton's Pedigree Seed Co., 254 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg, Man.

THREE HUNDRED BUSHELS PURE MAR- quis wheat, grown from Experimental Farm seed, \$2.50 per bushel; also 1,200 bushels Mensury barley. W. O. Wood, Birtle, Man. 33-6

MARQUIS WHEAT.—REGENERATED Abundance and Banner oats, Brewer and Standwell barley; strong, clean, vigorous stuff at startlingly low prices. Investigate this before buying elsewhere. Harris McFayden, Farm Seed Expert, Winnipeg.

REGISTERED PRESTON WHEAT, HAND selected, absolutely pure strain, yield in 1911 48 bushels per acre, germination test Ottawa 100 per cent.; weight per bushel, 64 lbs. A limited quantity left. Price, \$2.25, sacks included. Seager Wheeler, Rosthern, Sask. 32-6

FOR SALE.—SEED OATS, ABUNDANCE variety. Absolutely pure; sample and price on application. Alex. C. MacGregor, Saltcoats, Sask. 25-13

GARTON'S NO. 22 FOR SALE—STANDS for the same thing in oats as Marquis does in wheat. Order at once while stock lasts. Apply to W. E. Sandstrom, Calmar, Alta. 32-3

FOR SALE.—GARTON'S NO. 22 OATS, Victor Black oats, pure and clean, price 60 cents per bushel. Clean Flax, \$2.25 per bushel. Timothy seed, free from noxious weeds, 15 cents per pound. H. A. Meyer, Gilbert Plains, Man. 30-6

MARQUIS WHEAT, PURE AND FREE from all noxious weeds and smut; price \$1.25, f.o.b. Beatty, Sask. John T. McRae, Beatty, Sask. 33-2

WANTED—FALL WHEAT FOR SEED; state prices; must be clean Turkey Red. R. Booth, Langvale, Man. 33-2

SEED WHEAT FOR SALE.—REGISTERED and unregistered Red Fife wheat. Certificate of registration given with seed sold. Registered seed \$1.50 per bushel; unregistered seed, \$1.25 per bushel. Germination test, 100 per cent. F.o.b. W. A. A. Roe, Neepawa, Man. 30-6

GARTON'S ABUNDANCE SEED OATS. Pure and clean. High germination test. 55 cents per bushel. Job. Laurence, North Battleford, Sask. 30-6

SEED FOR SALE.—GARTON'S BLACK Victor oats, 1911 crop, 90 bushels per acre. Garton's regenerated Red Fife; also ordinary Red Fife; also good potatoes. Wanted—Garton's Brewer barley; send samples. Matthews, Silver Grove, Sask.

300 BUSHELS GARTON'S REGENERATED Red Fife wheat; pure; new land. \$1.25 per bushel. 100 bushels Brewer barley. O. H. Stephenson, MacGregor, Man. 31-6

MARQUIS WHEAT FOR SALE—CLEANED ready to sow. Address W. H. Glover, Redvers, Sask. 34-2

SEED GRAIN

ABUNDANCE OATS—ANY QUANTITY from two bushels up—bags extra; 40c per bushel; very pure and clean; order before the busy time; can ship C.N.R., C.P.R. or G.T.P. Cox Brothers, Beaver, Man. 34-11

FOR SALE—1,200 BUSHELS SEED FLAX, \$2.25 per bushel, bags included, f.o.b.; sample sent on request. J. J. Rich, Wilcox, Sask. 33-6

REGENERATED ABUNDANCE OATS SEED direct from Garton's, 1911 (nineteen eleven) strain; yielded hundred and five bushels acre; ninety cents bushel. Improved Ligowo oats, fifty cents, bags extra. Bell Bros., Nokomis, Sask. 33-3

FOR SALE—A QUANTITY OF SEED FLAX, free from frost and weeds; price and sample on application. W. H. Weddige, Briercrest, Sask.

500 BUSHELS GOOD CLEAN FLAX SEED, \$2 per bushel. John Mackay, Polson P.O., Sask. 30-6

CLEAN FLAX SEED FOR SALE.—\$2.75 per bushel, bags included, f.o.b. D. Alexander, Oakville, Man. 30-6

FOR SALE.—TIMOTHY SEED, 12 CENTS per pound, bags free. Jas. A. DeWitt, Gilbert Plains, Man. 30-6

GOOD FLAX SEED, \$2.25 AT BINSKARTH, bags free. Bruce Turnbull, Binscarth, Man. 30-6

FOR SALE—TWO ROWED BARLEY, heavy, plump and clean. The "Brewer" seed obtained from Garton's; price \$1.00 per bushel, bags extra. Robert Mills, Summerberry, Sask. 32-6

ONE CAR OF GARTON OATS, GOOD seed, sample and price on request. Apply Frank Ratcliffe, Medora, Man. 31-6

SEED FLAX FOR SALE.—GROWN ON summerfallow; clean; good sample. Price and sample on application. G. P. White, Redvers, Sask. 31-6

FOR SALE—FLAX SAMPLES, BEST proof high germination; two dollars, sacks extra. J. H. Baughman, Duval, Sask. 32-6

EXTRA EARLY STRAIN PURE RED FIFE wheat for sale; cut ten days before frost, \$1.10 per bushel. New land, absolutely clear; last year 3,000 bushels of this sold to neighbors at bin. H. Burningham, Strongfield, Sask. 32-3

400 BUSHELS MENSURY BARLEY, 60 cents per bushel, f.o.b. Wadena, bags extra. Templeton Bros., Kelvington, Sask. 30-6

FOR SALE.—PRESTON WHEAT. F. J. Hartell, Cheadle, Alta. 28-7

FOR SALE—CLEAN TIMOTHY AND FLAX seed. A. W. Smith, Bagot, Man. 33-2

STANLEY WHEAT FOR SALE—GERMIN- ated in four days, 98 per cent. at Calgary laboratory; 85c per bushel, F.O.B. Islay; sacks extra. Charles Marlow, Islay, Alta. 32-3

1500 BUSHELS RED FIFE SEED, CLEAN, plump, good. 95 cents per bushel without bags. Holmes, Asquith, Sask. 31-4

SEED FLAX FOR SALE—700 BUSHELS; 80c per bushel; 90c per bushel; 100c per bushel. Apply James C. Park, Rosebank, Man. 34-4

SIXTY DAY OATS (CLEANED) 75 cents bushel; cleans land, ripens time for summer fallow. Coward, Juniata, Sask. 28-6-alt.

BEAUTIFY YOUR HOMES AND HELP THE Sprucevale Orphans' Sunshine Home by ordering spruce trees from Fry. Native spruce, four inches of soil on roots, nuts and cranberries, average height 18 inches, \$2 per dozen; \$15 per 100; all prepaid. Thomas Fry, Canora, Sask. 34-6

MISCELLANEOUS

FARMERS AND STEAM PLOWMEN—BUY the best Lignite (Souris) coal direct from Riverside Farmers' Mine, \$2.25 per ton, f.o.b. Bienfait. J. F. Bulmer, Taylorton, Sask. 34-11

WANTED—PRICES ON BINDER TWINE, tamarac posts, flour and feed, cordwood, fencing wire, cement and coal in car lots. Secretary Ingelow Co-operative Co., Oresford P. O., Man. 33-3

FOR SALE.—150 TONS OF BALED HAY. Good quality. J. W. Hay, Findlay, Man. 29-6

FENCE POSTS IN CARLOTS—FOR PAR- ticulars and prices f.o.b. your station, write L. E. Griffiths, Malawaka, B.C. 17-11

WANTED TO SELL—LUMBER AND POSTS in car lots to Grain Growers' associations. For prices apply to Burriss Farmers' Institute, A. J. Forsyth, Burriss, Ont. 34-2

FOR SALE—THREE OXEN, FIVE YEARS old, well broken; price \$800 cash. J. B. King, Juniata, Sask.

What One Man Says:

TESTIMONIAL

Eagle Creek, Sask., February 29, 1912.

EDITOR, GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE,
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Dear Sir:—I am writing to tell you that my ad. in your paper for two issues has brought me so many enquiries that I would ask you to print under "Barley" (in your seed grain ads.) "that anyone not hearing from me will please take this notice that I am sold out."

For your own information I might state that I have had Forty-seven enquiries, and could have sold about 3,000 bushels if I had had it.

Yours truly,

ALAN RUNDIE.

This is only one of the many satisfied users of classified ads. The season for the purchase of seed grain is getting short, and any one having any to sell should advertise it immediately. The demand is great this spring, and good prices are being paid. Send in your ad. at once. It will be looked after carefully. Anything else can be sold with equally good success.

Breeders' Directory

Cards under this heading will be inserted weekly at the rate of \$4.00 per line per year. Payable in advance. No card accepted for less than six months.

STOCK

CLYDESDALES, SHORTHORNS, YORKSHIRES AND B.P. ROCKS. Albion, rising three years, Canadian champion, Winnipeg and Brandon. Top Notch (Imp.) rising two years, first at Brandon. Mares and fillies also prize winners. A splendid lot of young sows being bred for spring farrows. Some choice Rock cockerels. All at reasonable prices. Shipping stations, Carman, Roland and Graham. Andrew Graham, Pomeroy P.O., Man.

POPLAR PARK GRAIN AND STOCK FARM, Harding, Man.—We breed our show stock and show our breeding. For sale, Shorthorn bulls, Yorkshires, American bred B. Rock Cockerels, Choice B. Orpington, registered Red Fife wheat and unregistered, free from noxious weeds.—W. H. English, Harding, Man.

145 STALLIONS AND JACKS NOW ON SALE, 200 Belgian and Percheron mares; 80 stallions will arrive in January. Prices lower than any other man in America. Write for catalogs and sale dates. W. L. DeClow, Cedar Rapids Jack and Stallion Importing Farm, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

FOR SALE—ONE CLYDESDALE STALLION Victor Baron, by "Bulwark" by Baron's Pride, rising four years. Price reasonable. R. A. McGill, Homewood, Man.

FOR SALE—PURE BRED SHORTHORN bull, one year old, color red. H. Graham, Culross, Man. 33-6

FOR SALE—PURE BRED CLYDESDALE stallion (6880), long line imported sires, rising seven, four years on circuit. One thousand dollars, half down; snap for cash. C. A. Burr, Manor, Sask. 34-3

CLYDESDALE STALLION, RISING THREE years, for sale, at very reasonable price. Address E. A. August, Homewood, Man. Phone 99, Carman, Man. 32-3

TAMWORTHS—ONE CHOICE SOW, ONE young boar and two young sows; no kin. Also a quantity Banner oats. Harold Orchard, Lintrathen, Man. 32-3

JOHN TEESSE, ABERNETHY, SASK.—Breeder of Ayrshires and Barred Rocks. Young males for sale.

YORKSHIRE BOARS AND SOWS FOR sale. September litters. C. M. Brownridge & Sons, Browning C.N.R. sta. and P.O., Arcola C.P.R. sta.; telephone via Arcola.

A. D. McDONALD, BREEDER OF PURE bred Yorkshires and pure bred Shorthorns; young bull for sale. Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man.

HEREFORD CATTLE AND SHETLAND Ponies—Pioneer prize herds of the West. Pony vehicles, harness, saddles.—J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

SHORTHORNS.—WE ARE OFFERING bulls of various ages up to eighteen months from \$80 to \$100; also cows and heifers at proportionate prices. Walter James & Sons, Rosser, Man.

50 YORKSHIRE PIGS, SIX WEEKS TO SIX months; 12 Shorthorn bulls; 3 Clyde stallion colts rising 1, 2 and 4 years. Keen to sell; order early and get choice. J. W. Sheffield, Macgregor, Man.

FOR SALE—FIVE PURE BRED HEREFORDS; two cows, two calves, one two-year old bull. Hugh Thornton, Box 1157, Brandon, Man. 30-6

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE SWINE—Young stock for sale.—Steve Tomecko, Lipton, Sask.

WA-WA-DELL FARM, SHORTHORN CAT- tle, Leicester Sheep.—A. J. MacKay, Macdonald, Man.

BROWNE BROS., ELLISBORO, SASK.—Breeders of Aberdeen Angus Cattle. Stock for sale.

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE SWINE. Young stock for sale.—J. McPherson, Wadena, Sask.

CLYDE STALLION FOR SALE.—REGIS- tered, rising two. Pope, Marshall, Sask. 28-6

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE SWINE, young stock, for sale. Frank Cletz, Lipton, Sask. 34-26

W. J. TREGILLUS, CALGARY, BREEDER and importer of Holstein Friesian Cattle.

PURE BRED DUROC JERSEY PIGS FOR sale. George H. Bates, Gilbert Plains, Man.

U. A. WALKER & SONS, CARNEGIE, MAN., breeders of Clydesdales. Stock for sale.

THOROUGHBRED HEREFORD BULLS FOR sale. H. A. Mitchell, Mitchelton, Sask.

POULTRY

Consider the smallness of the cost of carrying a card in this column, compared with the results that are sure to follow, and make up your mind to send us a card today.

BUTTER—EGGS—WANTED. WE PAY TOP prices. Remittance by express order day following receipt of shipment. Mark name and address plainly on each package. Advise shipment by mail. Reference: Standard Bank, Simpson Produce Company, Winnipeg, Man.

BARRED ROCKS—COCKERELS ALL SOLD A few more pullets at \$1.50 each. Eggs after March 25 from specially mated pens, 1 sitting \$2; 8 sittings \$5. J. H. Clarke, Box 527, Virden, Man.

BUFF ORPINGTON FOWLS; SOME FINE cockerels on hand; eggs in season. Vivian T. N. Pellett, Cardfields, Semans (G.T.P.), Sask.

FOR SALE.—WHITE ORPINGTONS. A few cockerels from \$3.00. Can supply a limited number of eggs this spring at \$3.00 per setting of 15, or two settings for \$5.00. Birds have free range. Arthur O. Stratton, Clear Stream Farm, Clearfield, Sask.

PURE BRED BARRED ROCK AND B.C.B. leghorn cockerels, from \$2.00 up. From prize stock. A. G. Mitchell, Box 143, Radisson, Sask. 25-13

ONE DOZEN PURE BRED WHITE WYAN- dotte cockerels for sale, \$2.00 each. Bentdahl & Quandt, Churchbridge, Sask.

PURE BRED WHITE ROCK AND SINGLE Comb Brown Leghorn eggs for hatching. Mrs. S. Carruthers, Umatilla, Man. Shipping station, Grandview. 29-6

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FOR SALE, from great winter layers; prize winning birds, with free range; \$1 for 15; \$6 for 100. Robert Woodcock, Minnedosa, Man. 32-13

FOR SALE—PURE BRED WHITE WYAN- dotte cockerels, \$1.50 each; eggs for hatching \$1.00 per sitting. T. Leigh, McCreary, Man. 32-6

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS eggs, from prize winning and good winter laying stock, at \$3.00 and \$2.00 per sitting of 15. Frank Holmes, 717 Broadway, Saskatoon, Sask. 32-13

FOR SALE—PURE BRED BRONZE TUR- keys. Cockerels, \$5.00; hens, \$3.00. T. T. Smith, Hurdman Lodge, Sask.

J. M. WALLACE, ROSSEY, MAN.—BLACK, white and buff Orpingtons for sale. Eggs in season. 29-13

BEST BRONZE TURKEYS.—\$5 to \$7. GEO. Fraser, Riding Mountain, Man.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS FROM GOOD stock, \$1.50, f.o.b. Watrous. H. J. Morrison, Eigenheim, Sask.

FOR SALE.—PURE BRED BARRED ROCK cockerels and pullets. Wm. S. Muir, Saltcoats, Sask.

PURE BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS and hens. Price \$1.50 each. Mrs. R. A. Wilson, Dewberry, Alta.

FOR SALE—PURE BRED ROSE COMB Rhode Island red cockerels, \$2.00 each. Samuel Meek, Blackwood, Sask. 32-6

S. O. WHITE LEGHORNS, BARRED Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, eggs \$1.50 per fifteen. E. W. Anderson, Fleming. 34-13

BARRED ROCK PULLETS, \$1.25 EACH; also bronze turkey hens, \$2.50 each. Bernard Boden, Lloydminster, Sask. 34-3

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BROWN LEG- horn eggs, \$1.00 per sitting of 15. J. K. Pendleton, Lamont, Alta. 34-13

WANTED—PAIR OF GUINEA FOWLS; must be of different family; also Tumbler pigeons. Box 825, Moose Jaw, Sask.

GAS ENGINES

We are selling a very large number of our book "Gas Engine Troubles and Installation" to farmers on the prairie. They are greatly interested in this subject and this book is the best on the market today for the money. One farmer who bought a copy in February writes: "I think it is the best book I ever had. It is worth \$5.00 instead of \$1.00." We have quite a number of these books in The Guide office and can send them by return mail for \$1.00 post paid. The big rush a while ago ran us short, but we have a new stock in now. Book Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

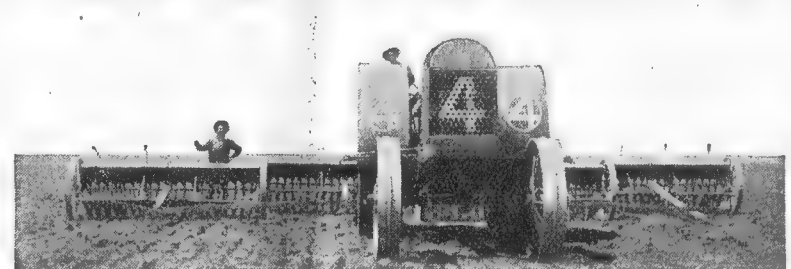


EUREKA

SANITARY CHURN

There's no comparison between the ordinary wooden churn and the "EUREKA". Barrel is stoneware—top is clear glass. Besides being absolutely sanitary, the glass top enables you to see how the churning is coming along without opening the churn. Also made with Aluminum top. The "EUREKA" is the easiest churn on the market to operate. By tilting back the frame until the weight rests on the wheels, the churn can be quickly and easily moved—while the barrel remain upright. If your dealer does not handle the "EUREKA," do not take a substitute but write us for catalogue.

EUREKA PLANTER CO. LIMITED, WOODSTOCK, ONT.



O. Z. McGee, Arnaud, Manitoba, with one Big Four "30" broke 1280 acres sod, plowed 800 acres, disced 1800 acres four times (equal to single discing 7200 acres), threshed 3 days and graded road 4½ days, all during the season of 1911.

Now Is The Time

to learn all about the many uses, the genuine economy, the ease of operation, the immense power and great durability of this wonderful result-producer, winner of the Gold Medal in the World's Motor Competition for two years consecutively. Burns either kerosene or gasoline with equal economy and efficiency.

Write Today for the Big Four "30" Book--Free



GAS TRACTION CO.

First and Largest Builder in the World of Four Cylinder Farm Tractors

168 Princess Street, Winnipeg, Man.

Main Office and Factory: Minneapolis, Minn., U.S.A.

Pioneer Importing Stables



Percherons, Clydes, Belgians, and Shires

Of the breeds named we have a select lot of young Stallions and Mares of outstanding quality, with good bone and action. Every horse leaving the barn is backed by a fair and square guarantee.

RANGE HORSES SOLD IN CARLOAD LOTS

W. W. HUNTER, OLDS, ALBERTA

Percherons and Holsteins

The finest lot of young Percheron stallions ever brought into Canada for sale at reasonable prices; including the first prize two-year-old stallion at the Chicago International, 1911—the winner in a class of 156. A full carload just arrived at Glen Ranch. There are also extra good registered mares safe in foal for sale. Holstein bull calves ready for service, also cows and heifers.

Come and see—or write.

J. C. DREWRY

THE GLEN RANCH

COWLEY, ALTA.

Pro Bono Publico

Continued from Page 7

and it alternately blotted out and revealed the interesting Marathonian procession, until one capricious and suffocating flurry full of whirling newspapers and derbies completely blotted out the governor and the young lady at his heels. And when, a moment later, the miniature tornado had subsided into a series of playful sidewalk eddies, only the policemen, the hoipolloi, and the dog were still going—the governor and the beautiful suffragette had completely disappeared. They had, it is true, chosen a very good time and place for such an occult performance—Long Acre at its busiest.

Several mounted policemen had now joined in the frantic festivities. They galloped hurriedly in every direction. The crowd cheered and pursued the police; the small dog barked in eddying circles, till he resembled an expiring pin wheel.

Meanwhile, a curious thing had occurred; the youthful governor was now chasing the suffragette. It occurred abruptly and in the following manner:

No sooner had the dust cloud spread a momentary fog around the radiant young man—like a hurricane eclipse of the sun—than he darted into the narrow and dark hallway of an old-fashioned office building devoted to theatrical agencies, all-night lawyers and “astrologists,” and started up the stairs. But his unaccustomed sword tripped him up, and he fell flat with a startling outcrash of accoutrements, there came a flurry of delicately perfumed skirts, the typewritten papers were snatched from his gloved hands, and the perfumed skirts went scurrying away through the dusky corridor which ought to have opened on the next cross-street, and didn't.

After her ran the governor, now goaded to courage by the loss of his papers, and she, finding herself in a cul-de-sac, turned at bay, launched the cat at his head, and attempted to spring past him. But he caught the whirling feline in one white-gloved hand and barred her way with the other; and she turned once more, in desperation, to seek an egress which did not exist.

A flight of precipitate and rickety stairs led upward into an obscurity rendered deeper by a single gas jet burning low on the landing above.

Up this she sprang, two steps at a time, the young man at her heels; up, up, passing floor after floor, until a dirty skylight overhead warned her that the race was ending.

On the top corridor there was a door ajar; she sprang for it, opened it, tried to slam and lock it behind her; then, exhausted, she shrank backward into the room and sank into a red velvet chair, holding the bunch of papers tightly to her heaving breast.

There was another chair—a gilt one. Into it fell His Excellency, gasping, speechless, his spurred and booted legs trailing, his borrowed uniform all over confetti and dust from his tumble on the stairs.

Minute after minute elapsed as they lay there, fighting for breath, watching each other. She was the first to stir; and instantly he dragged himself to his feet, staggered over to the door, locked it, dropped the key into his pocket, returned to his chair and collapsed once more.

After a few moments he glanced down at the cat which he was still clutching. A slight shiver passed over him; then, as he inspected it more closely, over his features crept an ironical smile, for the cat was not even a *ci-devant* cat; it had never been a cat; it was only an imitation of a defunct one made out of floss and chenille, like a teddy-bear; and he smiled at her scornfully and dangled it by its black-and-white tail.

"Phoooh!" he panted, "I suppose even your bricks and vegetables and eggs were cotillion favors full of confetti."

"They were," she admitted defiantly, "which did not prevent their serving their purposes."

"As what?"

"Symbols?" he retorted, in derision.

"Yes, symbols! The three most ancient symbols of an insulted people's fury—the egg, the turnip and the cat."

"Mala gallina, malum ovum," he laughed, adjusting his sword and picking several streamers of confetti from his tunic. "Did they hurl spot-eggs in ancient Rome, fair maid?"

"They did—and cats—*ex necessitate rei*," she observed with composure.

"Ex nihilo felis fit! A cat-fit for nothing," he retorted flippantly.

Half defiantly she straightened out the

"Here is my Letter to You. It is Worth One Thousand Dollars"

DEAR FRIEND:

DEAR FRIEND:
If you're going to buy a horse, you look at his feet. But if you buy a building, you look at the ROOF last. A horse isn't worth more than his feet, and a building isn't better than its roof. I want you to roof right. I want you to get me at the right

I want you to roof right. I want you to get the right stuff from me at the right price. I want to make your roof a good deal better than your building, because then you'll get everything out of the building that it can give in shelter, protection and proper storage. The right roof does more than anything else for any building.

My Oshawa Shingles have taken 50 years of my thought and time and invention. It was hard work. I tried to make a perfect shingling. I worked for years to get just the right kind of metal to last longest. I worked to get the easiest and best lockjoint that ice couldn't pry open. I worked and estimated hard to get a roof neither too heavy nor too light. I worked for a time-proof shingling. I have got it for you. It will last 100 years.

time-proof shingling. It will last 100 years.

When you use this Oshawa Shingle of mine what do you get? First, you get a shingle so good to-day, that it gives perfect service. It suits any building. It meets every kind of need for a roof at low cost and with long service. Second, you pay a moderate price. This is because many buyers unite on using my Oshawa Steel Shingle. The Canadian Government Bernier Arctic Expedition used my shingle against Arctic ice and blizzards. The North-



West Mounted Police use it, another Government proposition, against Arctic snow on permanent construction. The West Indies uses it against terrific heat and rain. You find it in Japan because it stands earth-shake. Oshawa roofing is on ONE roof

You mind because it stands earth-
quakes. My Oshawa roofing is on
the farms of South Africa. Here is ONE roof
that is perfect in every climate in the world
from Arctics to Tropics. World sales are my
reward for high quality. Third, you have a
roof that is easy to lay and lay right. You
can lay it and lock it yourself. It will not leak
nor burn. It is lightning-proof.

But I want you to pry into every detail of my
proposition first. I want you to know it is right.
I will send you this book of mine, "ROOFING
RIGHT," if you send me a post-card. I have not
thousands of them out, for they have useful hints on
planning barns and houses. The book is worth money
to you, and if it leads you to use my Oshawa Shingles,
the roof will be protecting your barn one hundred
years from now.

Get this book of mine now, to my nearest
neighbor, if you are about to build a barn, it
is worth \$1,000 easily to
you.

Send for this book of mine now, to my nearest address below. If you are about to build a barn, it may have a hint or new idea worth \$1,000 easily to you, even if you do not buy a roof. If you do get a Pedlar Roof from me, you get double or triple service from the building. I will be looking for your enquiry.

Yours truly,
(Sgd.) G. A. Pedlar

service from the
your enquiry. Yours truly,
(Sgd.)

321

The PEDLAR PEOPLE Limited, of Oshawa Established 1861

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1. — Ajoute un litre à 30 gallons (mesure impériale) d'eau, mettras le grain de semence en tas sur le plancher, arrosez soigneusement avec la solution, remue la solution avec la main, et remue le grain de semence avec la main. Tremper dans la solution l'espace de dix minutes. Couvrir avec des sacs et laisser lever pendant deux heures pour tenir les gaz renfermés; après quoi étends le grain sur un tapis ou sur un plancher, et remue avec la main. Couvrir avec des sacs et laisser lever deux heures. **PATATES GARGUESSES.** Râper les patates dans la solution; l'espace de deux heures. Serrer lorsqu'elles sont sèches, et les faire cuire avec du sel. Cette solution est bonne pour désinfecter les cuirs, les caves, les privas, les murs d'étable, les auges, etc.

TALK TO TWENTY THOUSAND FARMERS for a few cents a day through a little "Want" Ad in The Guide. Think of it! Try it if you have any farm produce, lands or machinery you wish to sell.

slight disorder of her own apparel, still breathing fast and keeping tight hold of the bundle of papers.

"How soon are you going to let me have them?" he asked good-humoredly.

"Never."

"I can't permit you to leave this room until you hand them to me."

"Then I shall never leave this room!"

"You certainly shall not leave it until I have those papers."

"Then I'll remain here all my life!" she said defiantly.

"What do you expect to do when the people who live here return?"

She shrugged her pretty shoulders and presently cast an involuntary and uneasy glance around the room.

It was not a place to reassure any girl. Gilt stars were pasted all over the walls and ceiling, where also a tinsel sun and moon appeared. The constellations were interspersed with bats. The remaining decorations consisted of a cosy corner, some pasteboard trophies, red cotton-velvet hangings, several plaster casts of human hands and a frieze of half-burnt cigarettes along the mantel edge.

"Are you going to give me those papers?" he repeated, secretly amused.

"No."

"What do you expect to do with them?"

"Deliver them to Professor Elizabeth Challis, President of the National Federation of Independent Women of America."

"Is this a private enterprise of yours,"

he asked curiously, "or just a—playful impulse, or the militant fruition of a vast and feminine conspiracy?"

She smiled slightly.

"I suppose you mean to be impertinent, but I shall not evade answering you, Captain Jones. I am acting under orders."

"Betty's?" he inquired flippantly.

"The orders of Professor Elizabeth Challis," she said with heightened color.

"Exactly. It is a conspiracy, then, complicated by riot, assault, disorderly conduct and highway robbery, isn't it?"

"You may call it what you choose."

"Oh, I'll leave that to the courts."

She said disdainfully: "We recognize no laws in the making of which we have had no part."

"There's no use in discussing that," said the governor blandly. "But I'd like to know what you suffragettes find so distasteful in that proposed bill which the mayor and—the governor of New York have had drafted."

"It is reactionary! A miserable subterfuge! A treacherous attempt to return to the old order of things! A conspiracy to reshackle, re-enslave American womanhood with the sordid chains of domestic cares! To drive her back into the kitchen, the laundry, the nursery—back into the dark ages of dependence and acquiescence and non-resistance—back into the degraded epochs of sentimental relations with the tyrant man!"

She leaned forward in her excitement, and her sable boa slid back as she made a gesture with her expensive muff.

"Once," she said, "woman was so ignorant that she married for love! Now the national revolt has come. Neither sentiment nor impulse nor emotion shall ever again play any part in our relations with man!"

He said, trying to speak ironically: "That's a gay outlook, isn't it?"

"The outlook, Captain Jones, is straight into a glorious millennium. Marriage in the future is to mean the regeneration of the human race through cold-blooded selection in mating. Only the physically and mentally perfect will hereafter be selected as specimens for scientific propagation. All others must remain unmated—pro bono publico—and so, ultimately, human imperfection shall utterly disappear from this world!"

Her pretty enthusiasm, her earnestness, the delicious color in her cheeks, began to fascinate him. Then uneasiness returned.

"Do you know," he said cautiously,

"that the governor of New York has received anonymous letters informing him that Professor Elizabeth Challis considers him a proper specimen for the—t-t-terrible purposes of s-s-scientific p-p-propagation!"

"Some traitor in our camp," she said, "wrote those letters."

"It—it isn't true, then, is it?"

"What isn't true?"

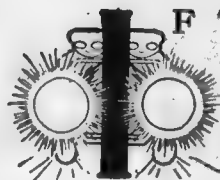
"That the governor of the great state of New York is in any danger of being seized for any such purpose."

She looked at him with a curious veiled expression in her pretty eyes, as though she were nearsighted.

"I think," she said, "Professor Challis means to seize him."

Continued Next Week

Could you import a Tudhope for \$1,625?



F Tudhope Cars were imported from the Everitt factory in Detroit, their price to Canadian buyers would be increased a matter of from \$500 to \$700 according to the model. Tudhope Cars are built in Canada from the Everitt designs. Making them on a large scale, in the Tudhope factory, which has equipment to be found in only the most modern American factories, enables us to sell Tudhope Cars in Canada at the same price as they command on the American market.

Consider what this means in the purchase of a Tudhope four-cylinder 30-36 Touring Car at \$1,625. This car is superior in construction and appointments to many of the imported cars which sell at \$2,300.

Compare it and see.

Examine the long-stroke motor cast en bloc; the material used—chrome nickel steel; the double-drop frame; the Continental De-

mountable Rims and the Bosch Dual Ignition system. Other cars at \$1,625 do not embody these features.

And why? Because the imported cars which sell in Canada for \$1,625 are \$1,100 cars in the United States. They are not as high a type of car as the Tudhope.

Now look at the Equipment

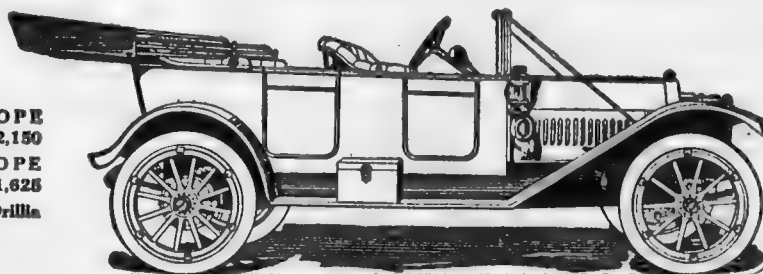
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Extra
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Every Tudhope car is fully equipped. That is, it has everything the buyer needs. Besides the usual equipment, which of course includes top and windshield, it has a speedometer, steel toolbox on the running-board and an Extra Tire and Demountable Rim. Every car has nickel trimmings with black-and-nickel lamps, and in addition has the Special Tudhope Equipment.

A Catalogue De Luxe may be had on application.

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TUDHOPE
"Six" \$2,150
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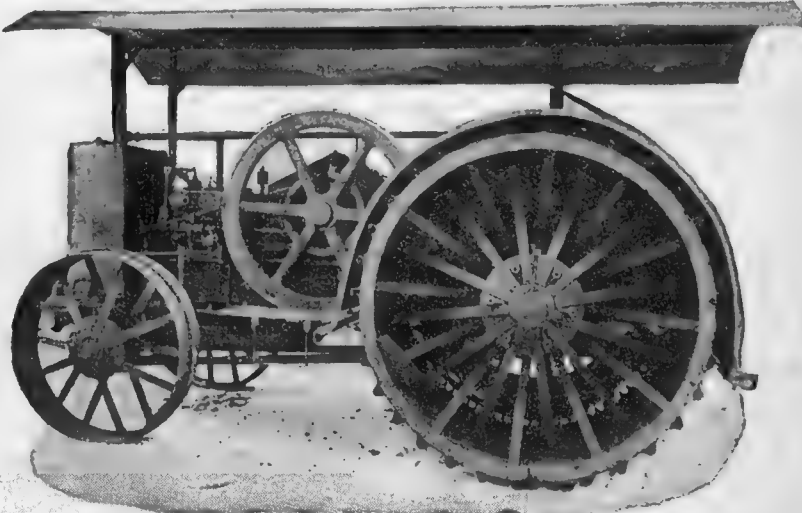
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Gets the ground thoroughly prepared and does it on time. Easily operated by one man.

Improved 1912 pattern ground locks on driving wheels, best for Western soils. Has most perfect steering device in existence. Can be turned in a small space. New cooling system—automobile type—best ever invented.

Many special features not found on other tractors. Send for catalogue. You should know what it tells about tractors.



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WINDMILLS AND PUMPS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

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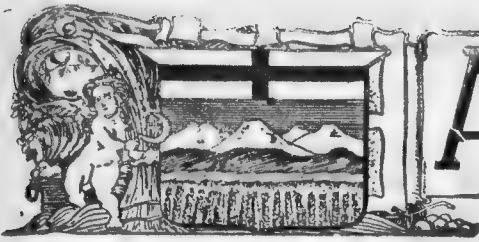
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ALBERTA SECTION

This section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by Edward J. Fream, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta.

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Moyerton Union continues to hold good meetings and at the last the telephone question aroused considerable discussion, the secretary being instructed to prepare petitions for circulation between Moyerton and Kitscoty. A committee of four members volunteered to circulate the petitions and see if it is possible to get enough subscribers for the government to take action in the matter. The secretary was also instructed to secure strychnine and formalin, and to communicate with adjoining unions regarding binder twine.

H. BENNER, Sec'y.
Vanesti, Alta.

A well attended meeting of Blackfoot Union was held in the schoolhouse on March 5 and orders were taken for a considerable quantity of formalin and strychnine. We are also arranging for a carload of fencing. The Free Range champions must have abandoned their cause as three of the four men appointed to take round petitions have failed to report. A resolution to strengthen the hands of the Family Herald in their campaign against the present high rate of interest on farmers' loans was passed and the secretary also received instructions to forward to Ottawa our dissatisfaction with the way in which the elevator interests have been able to secure alterations in the car distribution clauses of the Grain Act, also to write the superintendent of telephones to hurry up the work in this district as we have now been waiting three years.

JAS. STONE, Sec'y.
Blackfoot, Alta.

At our regular meeting on March 2 Mewassin Union entertained a large gathering of friends to a short program of select music and a very interesting address by Mr. Bevington. Refreshments were served by the ladies and then dancing was the order until a late hour, when all went home wishing the U.F.A. continued success in their social co-operation.

R. P. SHAW, Sec'y.
Mewassin, Alta.

Mr. C. R. Miller, of Stavely, has organized a new union at Table Butte and this new one starts off with a large and enthusiastic membership list. The secretary is William Scott, of Stavely.

Hogadone Union held a regular meeting on March 11 when Mr. A. O. Loisille gave a few timely remarks on the work of the U.F.A. It was decided to forward a resolution to the head office for transmission to the unions on the subject of loans to farmers.

LORNE McCOMB, Sec'y.
Lake View, Alta.

Waverly Union wants information as to the working of a sample market. We are also working for telephone connections between Oxville and Edgerton. We have assisted in organizing a new union at Battle Valley.

J. P. SWAYNE, Sec'y.
Paradise Valley, Alta.

Since the last report Namaka Union has held two meetings and both were successful. At the first meeting Mr. McBean gave his presidential address, the keynote of which was co-operation and the duty of the members to the union. Mr. Harry Shouldice opened a discussion on dry farming methods and his remarks evoked a splendid discussion. The meeting instructed the secretary to forward a largely signed petition to the C.P.R. praying for the opening of a certain public crossing in the vicinity of the village. The second meeting was occupied by a discussion on potato growing, led by Mr. Phil Mertgen. Mr. Mertgen discussed his subject in a concise and thoroughly practical manner, giving the members lots of valuable information. Mr. E. F. Wheeler spoke on alfalfa growing, giving his experience since coming to Alberta. Both discussions are sure to be profitable to those that heard them. It was also

decided to arrange for a social afternoon for the next meeting.

JOHN P. LAWRIE, Sec'y.
Namaka, Alta.

Mountain Peak Union holds regular meetings every two weeks and at every meeting there is a good attendance of members and visitors. Interesting reports are presented from the directors in regard to the work that is being done in the Stavely district for the purpose of working together on a more sound co-operative basis and on our social evenings we have recitations and singing by the school children as well as by the members. We have all arrangements completed for a box social for the benefit of the union.

CHAS. O. ANDERSON, Sec'y.
Stavely, Alta.

The first meeting of Downing Union took place in Arthurville schoolhouse and was fairly successful, 21 farmers being present and 19 enrolling as members. A lively interest was shown and considerable discussion took place on the election of officers, the final result being: President, Jas. Logan; vice-president, J. M. Downing; directors, C. W. McArthur, A. Halkett, Jr., R. Jameson, C. W. Brunskill, E. Giles, W. Hastie; secretary-treasurer, A. Halkett, Senr. The union meetings are to be held monthly on the last Saturday in the Arthurville schoolhouse, the trustees having generously granted the use of the school free of charge. The secretary was asked to try and secure a speaker from headquarters for the next meeting, failing which A. Halkett, Jr., will open a discussion on "From a local standpoint how best can this union improve the conditions of the farmers."

A. HALKETT, Senr., Sec'y.
Highland Ranch, Alta.

On February 24 last a meeting of the farmers of Veteran district was held for the purpose of forming a local union of the U.F.A., and fully 50 were in attendance at the meeting. Mr. Cecil Rice-Jones was elected temporary chairman and after some discussion on the U.F.A. it was decided by the majority of those present to organize and the secretary quickly enrolled some 36 members. The officers were then elected as follows: President, C. Rice-Jones; vice-president, A. A. Fisher; directors, Messrs. Judy, Wilson, Price, Perrett, North, Paycroft. The name Veteran was chosen for the union and it was decided to meet fortnightly and to hold debates upon matters of interest to the members.

J. A. BRENNON, Sec'y.
Wheat Belt, Alta.

On February 24 last Red Willow Union began its second year of work. It was organized on February 23, 1911, with a membership of 21, and in spite of many discouragements we have made a steady gain, both as to membership and interest taken in the work. The credit for this is due in a large measure to our worthy president, Mr. S. Flack, who has been an untiring worker for the U.F.A. With the beginning of our second year it was decided to make the social side more prominent, and to this end the ladies and young folks were invited to attend. The ladies proved that they were not one whit behind the men in enthusiasm and as boosters for the U.F.A. and they were voted a decided success. Fifteen new members joined the cause, bringing our total enrolment up to 61. The school children assisted in the entertainment, while the speakers were Mr. A. Cochran, first vice-president, and Mr. Raymond, of Stettler. The ladies provided a bountiful supper and when the meeting dispersed there was a general feeling of satisfaction in the knowledge that it is good to belong to the U.F.A.

T. C. BARRETT, Sec'y.
Red Willow, Alta.

The attendance was not quite so large as usual at the last meeting of Wheatland Centre Union as many of the members were busy loading cars with wheat. We are now getting about ten cars a week

at Noble and three cars a day at Barons. Mr. G. L. Noble, of Noble, gave us an address on the advantages of mixed farming which was greatly appreciated by all present. Mr. J. J. Tighe, secretary of the board of trade, Barons, was also at the meeting and gave a short address. He hoped the farmers and board of trade would work together for their mutual benefit.

Noble, Alta. J. QUINSEY, Sec'y.

There is an increased interest taken in the U.F.A. in the Carlton district, and eight new members joined at the last meeting. We have held a number of debates, socials and dances during this winter and our last dance, held on February 7, paid off all our debts connected with our hall, and left us a few dollars to the good. We have secured a supply of literature on Direct Legislation and hope to have an interesting debate on the subject shortly.

Ensligh, Alta. J. J. PRICE, Secretary.

Amisk Valley Union held several interesting discussions at the last meeting. The flour mill question was up, and we went on record as being in favor of the proposal. A discussion also took place in regard to the starting of a farmers' co-operative store, but this was left over for final decision till the next meeting.

JOHN DAVIDSON, Secretary.
Amisk, Alta.

A LETTER FROM AN OLD FRIEND

Those who had the pleasure of knowing Mr. T. Adair, formerly of Stettler, will be pleased to know that he is once more comfortably located, this time at Monticello, Florida, close to the Georgia line, where he intends to revel in the luxury of orange growing. Mr. Adair says he is about 40 miles from Jacksonville, the home of the pecan nut, and he thinks that those who avail themselves of the opportunity now will surely reap a fortune. He has purchased 60 acres, of which half is already under cultivation and about 200 orange trees will be planted at once. Mr. Adair will be pleased to meet old U.F.A. friends in Florida and will show them around. He is also interested in the potato question and would like to ship a carload to Calgary for an experiment, but it would surely prove a costly one, for the Calgary potatoes say this necessity is worth about 65 cents per bushel f.o.b. Calgary, and besides this, the benevolent and all wise legislators at Ottawa say they want just a little 20 cents per bushel on all potatoes that bear the general name "Irish." Then when the generous railway companies received their share I can just about see Mr. Adair sending up his car of spuds and paying about 10 cents per bushel for the privilege of doing so.

WHAT ONE MAN THINKS

The silver lining of the farmers' law, the car clauses, is indeed taking on a tarnished appearance and the Senate is our only seeming safeguard. We sure have much to fight for before any notice-

able benefits come our way. I will remember my first trip on this side of the line when the praises of the Canadian institutions, especially the banking, was forthcoming from many sources. But how vastly different when you get in actual touch with them. Your money is their God. A reasonable percentage is totally insufficient, they want it all.

Through The Guide and other periodicals I have learned much of the different classes and my observations convince me that for high and wide handed graft with all its extortions Canada has the United States skinned a mile. It is certainly discouraging and there certainly seems to be no immediate relief. Like many others, could I tear loose without too much sacrifice I would bid farewell to this country as these interests seem determined to get a greater hold than they now have.

A FARMER.

THE CAR DISTRIBUTION CLAUSES

The answers to the special circular sent out by this office in the matter of the amendments which have been adopted by the government to the clauses of the Grain Act relating to the distribution of cars, are coming in rapidly, and on this account it is impossible to print all the resolutions separately. I am therefore taking the opportunity of thanking the members of the following unions whose reports have reached me up to Wednesday evening, March 13:—

Pine Coulee, Spruce Grove, Iron Springs, Strathcona, Keoma, Grassy Lake, Fairgrove, Carlton, Sunnysdale, Wheatland Centre, Pincher Creek, Buffalo Plains, Lewisville, Gleichen, Onoway, Agricola, Airdrie, Acme, New Norway, Hillsdown, Edmonton District Association, Nightingale, Sullivan Lake, Creighton, Stettler, Home, Cairns, Chauvin, Kasimir, Gadsby, Botha, Broadview, Front Creek, Jumbo Valley, Warner, New Norway, Blackfoot, West Lethbridge, Edmonton, Waverly, Strathmore.

E. J. F.

WHAT DO YOU THINK OF THAT?

One of the local secretaries in presenting his report to the Central office a few days ago, writes that one member will not renew his membership because he is of the opinion that the merchants in his local town will not give him any more credit if he is known to belong to the U.F.A. And so he does just what they ask him to, lays down and takes his medicine, stays in the class that is always grumbling about conditions, but is afraid to be recognized as one of those who are trying to better things. What do you think of it anyway?

PEDIGREED SEED (Guaranteed)

GARTON'S NO. 22 OATS—The earliest, heaviest yielding, strong strawed, largest grained oat in cultivation.

Additional reports received since publication of Catalogue.

Traynor Bros., Condie, Sask.—Raised 175 bushels per acre.

Tremain Bros., Lowden Lake, Alta.—Raised 140 bushels per acre.

Price, 1 to 10 bushels, \$1.80; 20 bushels, \$1.65; 40 bushels, \$1.50.

MARQUIS WHEAT—Stock very low. Price on application.

GARTON'S SELECTED TIMOTHY—Free from noxious weed seeds; germination 97 per cent., \$21.00 per 100 lbs.

ALFALFA, GARTON'S SELECTED—\$28.00 per 100 lbs.

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FLAX—GARTON'S SELECTED—Premost, Common, Germination and purity guaranteed. Write for illustrated Catalogue and prizes. Special quotations on carload lots of pedigreed seed grain.

Garton Pedigree Seed Co., 257 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg

Breeders and Introducers of some of the World's most famous Varieties

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Your Last Chance Mar. 31

¶ On March 31st our stock books will be closed as regards dividends from the current year's business. All money to share in the profits of this year's business must be paid on or before that date. If your money is paid before that date it will bear dividends since January 1st, 1912.

¶ Why The Grain Growers' Grain Company Stock is one of the best investments on the market.

FIRST. Because the Company is well established and your money is safe.

SECONDLY. Because, since the first year the Company has never paid less than a 10 per cent. dividend.

THIRDLY. Because the stock is increasing in value; stock that sold last year for \$25.00 cannot be bought for less than \$30.00 this year.

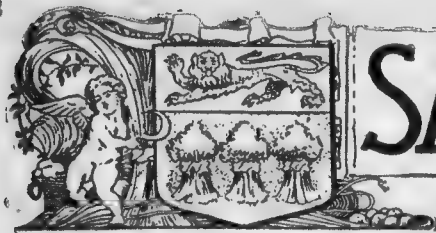
FOURTHLY. Because The Grain Growers' Grain Company is one of the largest, if not the largest grain commission and export Company in Canada, and one of the foremost co-operative companies in the world. In the five years it has been in business it has so improved conditions in the grain market that the farmer is now getting several cents a bushel more for his grain than he would be getting if this Company were not in business.

¶ The Grain Growers' Grain Company has done a larger business this year than ever before, and prospects never looked brighter. Every farmer, farmer's wife and son over 21 years of age is now allowed to hold 40 shares. If you are not at present holding the full number send in your application and money before the end of the month.

*Send Your Money by Express, Post Office or Bank Money Order,
Or Bank Draft Payable to The Grain Growers' Grain Company*

The Grain Growers' Grain Company Ltd.

Winnipeg, Man. Calgary, Alta.



SASKATCHEWAN SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by Fred. W. Green, Secretary, Moose Jaw, Sask.

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E. A. Partridge, Sintaluta; F. W. Green, Moose Jaw; George Langley, Maymont; A. G. Hawkes, Percival; J. B. Musselman, Cupar; James Robinson, Walpole.
District Directors
No. 1, O. R. Gould, Manor; No. 2, Thos. Allcock, Belle Plaine; No. 3, Frank Burton, Herbert; No. 4, J. F. Reid, Orcadia; No. 5, W. H. Lilwall, Colonsay; No. 6, G. H. McKeague, Fertile Valley; No. 7, O. W. Hawkins, Valparaiso; No. 8, A. Knox, Prince Albert; No. 9, A. J. Green-sill, Denholm.

REORGANIZED

Enclosed please find postal note for \$6.00, being 50 per cent. of paid-up fees of this Association to date for 1912. I might further add that owing to this Association having become almost a dead issue towards the latter end of 1911, we failed to send in our annual report for that year to the Central, but we have got together again and re-organized, and I am glad to say that the record looks brighter for 1912 than it has been in the past year of 1911.

SEC'Y PHIPPEN ASSOCIATION.
Phippen.

AMENDMENTS THAT DO NOT AMEND

Enclosed please find \$2.00 membership fees and following resolution adopted at last meeting:—

Resolved, That we, the Grain Growers of Tenold Branch, are against and condemn all three amendments to the car distribution clauses of the Grain Act and would have them repealed.

SEC'Y TENOLD ASSOCIATION.
Dupuis.

THE MISSIONARIES AT WORK

I beg to inform you that last night there was organized at Uren a Grain Growers' association. We had A. A. Whitney, president, and S. Ellwood, secretary of the Valjean Branch, to assist us in the organizing of same. We had a very happy gathering and enrolled forty members, for which I am enclosing the sum of \$20.00 to the Central. I shall be greatly obliged if you will forward to me fifty membership tickets and fifty constitutions, for which I will forward you the cost per return if you will inform me the cost of same. I shall also be pleased to receive any information or pamphlets on the Association and its work that will be for our good, for we are all new beginners, and I want my Branch to be a real live, healthy one. Our fee for this year ending December 15 is \$1.00 per member.

JOHN S. REID,
Chaplin. Sec'y Uren Branch.

WILL INSURE GOOD ATTENDANCE

Herewith please find 50c in stamps for membership cards as per bill sent us. You will be interested to know that we have now regular fortnightly meetings, which are well attended, and all members are enthusiastic in the cause. We have now succeeded, with the help of the Forest Bank Branch to the north, and Battlevale Branch to the south, in subscribing enough shares in the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., to ensure a local elevator at Waseca. We understand that during March you are arranging for some good speakers to come from the Central to the district, including Lashburn. Our members want you to arrange to have them speak at Waseca when we can assure a good attendance from three branches. Kindly let me hear from you on this matter by return mail.

E. S. SPOONER,
Waseca. Sec'y Walter Branch.

SUCCESSFUL AT LAST

After several attempts we have at last been successful in holding our annual meeting. The Secretary in his report showed that last year we had forty-three members and closed the year with a cash balance of \$34.70. At our next meeting, March 16, we hope to have our district director, W. H. Lillwall present and are looking forward to a good time. The following were elected officers for 1912: President, Thomas Wilson; vice-president, E. Darwin; directors, D. Sutherland; F. Schmirler, A. Boucher, J. Burns, J. Skarra, A. Huberman. Enclosed please find \$6.50 membership fees. We hope to be able to send you more later on.

WALTER E. HALL,
Dana. Sec'y Dana Branch.

SUPPOSE WE GET OUT A MINUTE BOOK

We held a meeting on Saturday, February 24, at Goodwin to form a branch of the G.G.A., at which twenty-three joined, seventeen paying their subscription of a dollar. I understand we are to forward 50 per cent. of the money collected, so I am enclosing you \$8.50. If you supply them, please send us a minute book and one hundred membership tickets, also any other books which would be of use to us in getting this branch going. The following officers were elected: President, P. A. Scott; secretary, P. R. Minifie; directors, J. A. Pearson, A. Seigo, J. Bollinger, O. Olsel, J. B. Newville.

P. R. MINIFIE,
Sec'y Goodwin Association.
Goodwin.

IMPORTANCE OF CONVENTION

Kindly forward me three dozen membership cards for the West Eagle Hills Branch of the G.G.A. Our members were delighted to hear our delegate's—G. G. Frost—report. It was a fine report, which reviewed the work done at the Regina Convention and the enthusiasm displayed there, in their endeavor to get better conditions. Every branch that sends a delegate to the convention should see the importance of selecting a real live member who will take pains to bring back to their branch a report which fires the members with enthusiasm, and gives impetus to the good cause in which we are all more or less taking part.

G. TRUSCOTT, Sec'y.
Battleford.

READ THIS LETTER

Thank you for your letter and pamphlets. A few of us read them, then called our meeting on February 21, eighteen farmers being present. We read some of the pamphlets aloud, explained why we needed a branch of the G.G.A. in this district, chewed the rag a bit more, and every man present paid down his dollar. The following officers were elected: President, J. H. Rourke; vice-president, A. Lindal; secretary, F. W. Stittle; directors, G. S. Webb, M. Jowney, S. G. Kristjanson, Eric Wigg, M. Debransky. The name of our association is Holar-Birch Creek. Central meeting place is Holar P.O., N.W. 30-30-13 W. 2nd, so you see we are born. We passed a resolution to hold four more meetings in different parts of the district, fixed a date for the first one, February 29, got the offer of a residence, held the meeting and got eighteen more members paid up, which I think is pretty good for just two meetings. The next three meetings should clean this district up pretty well. Will send a report of them later. I am enclosing \$19.00 in postal notes for thirty-six members at 50c and one dollar for 50 membership cards. A number of our members are readers of The Guide, but a lot are not because they cannot read English and some can't even speak English, but we have elected men of different nationalities amongst our officers, who will act as interpreters, etc. Do you require to have the names of all our members? If so, I will send them later. If you have any more pamphlets on the Co-operative Elevator Act, kindly forward us some, as it seems to be a live question already.

F. W. STITTLE.

Holar.

HOW TO DO IT

The Senlac Branch of the G.G.A. started 1912 with a membership of 22, electing a strong energetic president and officers, also a social and literary committee. We held a vocal and literary evening on January 30, when excellent papers were read, one on "Sociability," by F. E. Abbs, "The Rudiments of Farming," by James Reid, both papers being well received. Questions of vital interest were discussed. On February 8 we had a joint meet-

ing with the Rutland Branch, when interesting papers were read. "Gasoline and Horse Power," by Wm. Haulgate; "Horticulture," by O. H. Brown; "The Deposition and Handling of Horses," by Wm. Reid; "Breadmaking," by Mrs. Edmonds. The various papers showed that the readers had given much thought and preparation to their subjects. Songs and gramophone selections were also given. Light refreshments were served and with the singing of "Auld Lang Syne," a most enjoyable evening was brought to a close. The future for our meetings is very hopeful.

JAMES REID,
Senlac. Sec'y Senlac Branch.

BRIEFLETS

Punnichy.—Wants receipt book. Most secretaries use membership tickets.

Pelly.—Away northeast they want a G. G. branch, and we want them to have a branch.

Lockwood.—Wants to cut out from Confederation. What an abnormal desire.

Star City.—Has aspirations. See letter.

Battleford.—Also wants to break up the Canadian Federation. Tut, tut.

Evans met Scott at Bluecher and there was a Waterloo of a time. Result: A new association.

Wilcox.—Out on a missionary expedition. Good; nothing like getting out of the shell.

Molin.—A new branch; discussing preparation of the soil for a good seed bed. A very necessary thing for seed.

Hunter, of Sutherland, is on the hunt for members.

Warmley.—In favor of huge internal storage elevators.

Balmac.—Getting their local paper to print their minutes.

North Plain.—We inadvertently credited \$5.50 funds of this association to Disley Wake up Disley!

St. Gregor.—Built a new hall of their own; they say it will pay its way.

Bradwell.—Is having trouble with their banks.

Edam.—Going in for a live organization. We shall hear from them.

Waldron.—Invites us to a losers' banquet. They have sides to secure members, the losers paying for the supper.

Glen Rose.—Did not die, it was only a swoon. Several thought to be dead have been resuscitated of late.

Wallace.—Has twelve lady members. Well done, Wallace. Emancipate the women; enfranchise them and emancipate the state.

Naseby.—Making new members to order.

North Star.—Had a dance, sold 80 baskets. A large remittance of Life membership fees is expected in consequence.

Louden Perfect Barn Equipments

STOP WASTE

For more than 45 years our best thought and energies have been given to the problem of stopping waste on the farm—not only economy of time and labor, but also conservation of soil fertility.

Our first patented device was a crude wooden hay carrier produced in 1867. From this beginning there has been developed and perfected

Also patented Adjustable Stalls which align cows of unequal length on the gutter and keep them in line; patented adjustable stanchion holders; bull and calf pens, self-cleaning steel mangers, etc.

The Great Louden Line of Barn Tools

the most perfect, efficient, and economical ever devised—KNOWN AND USED ALL OVER THE WORLD.

Louden Flexible Tubular Steel Cow Stanchions keep the cows lined up but allow perfect freedom of movement and comfort. Can be hung on homemade wooden frames.

Louden Sanitary Steel Stalls are made of tubular steel, easy to clean, keep the barn light, perfectly ventilated and sanitary.

Louden Feed and Litter Carriers of galvanized sheet steel, running on overhead tracks. Reduce the time and labor of chore work one-half to three-fourths.

The LOUDEN LINE includes also, **Louden Hay Tools**; **Louden's Bird Proof Barn Door Hangers**; and all fittings and accessories for completely equipping barns of every size.

Let them make you money by making your cows give more and richer milk, and by saving time and labor—every hired hand saved, means \$400.00 or more per year, which is 8% interest on \$5000.00. And they will last longer and give better service than any other Barn Tools made.

Patents.—All Louden Tools are built under original patents covering all essential features. We guarantee our tools to be free of infringement on any patents owned by others. We guarantee to hold each and every purchaser of LOUDEN goods safe from all harm or damage from infringement claims.

Send sketch of your barn plan and we shall advise you what equipment you need. We shall also tell you what the cost will be. Send for our Catalogue "Everything for the Barn". Write to-day. See the Louden line of Barn Tools at your dealers.

Louden Hardware Specialty Co.
Dept. 412 Winnipeg

The Home

Conducted by MARY FORD

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE

We all proclaim from a great high steeple,
Men and women both are "people"
Of the land! Of the land! Of the land!
And we're going to fight with all our might,
Till for all women we will win the right
To a vote! To a vote! To a vote! To a vote!

Some men want women on a "pedestal"

But on the earth we have to dwell,
Helping you! Helping you! Helping you!
So lend us a hand to win the vote,
As we the burdens help to "Tote!"
Help us win! Help us win! Help us win!
Help us win!

Now as a toast throughout the nation,
For men and women of creation,
Equal Rights! Equal Rights! Equal Rights!
Such as the Almighty o'er us
Meant as a protection for us,
O'er the land! O'er the land! O'er the land!
Land! O'er the land!

ORANGEMEN FOR SUFFRAGE

At a meeting of the Orange Grand Lodge of Manitoba, held in Winnipeg March 6, with a delegation of about 200 people, representing a membership of about 35,000, Rev. Mr. Runions, in his reply to an address of welcome, spoke clearly and unmistakably upon the question of Women Suffrage, and was received with unanimous applause. From this we may gather that the Orangemen of the Province are in favor of Woman's Suffrage.

MOTHER TALKS

Conscientious parents can realize no greater joy than that which comes with the promise that unto them shall be born a child in the flesh. The conception, annunciation and birth of Jesus the Christ is a picture of what takes place in the soul and body of all men who live according to their highest understanding.

Man does not create life. I am sure you will all agree with me that each one is continually forming in his mind conceptions or ideas. This we have always known, but we have not known that each conception or idea must come forth as much our children as are our flesh babies.

The divine idea, the Christ universal, is born in consciousness as a babe. If we seek "We shall find the babe." We shall know it to be the beginning (babe) of the Christ consciousness. By "abiding in the field" (of thought) and by "keeping watch over the flocks" ((innocent thoughts), this idea—this babe—will "grow in wisdom and in stature" until "the whole body will be full of light." Then can we say with understanding, "I (the false ego) no longer live; but Christ lives in me." This all takes place within the consciousness of man, and has been brought about by the same divine law by which the Virgin Mary brought forth "that holy thing," the Christ of God. God, the One Perfect Mind, has ideas; ideas have expression. Mind, Idea, Expression (Father, Son, Holy Spirit), is the order of creation. Everything we see was first an idea. Back of that which we see is the idea, and back of the idea is Mind. Man creates by thought in a small way, as God creates by thought in a large way. Study your own mind and find out how God creates. Before there could have been a man, there must have been an idea of man. "God thought of you, and so you are here." The divine idea which long had filled and thrilled the soul of the Virgin Mary takes a descent into the material or physical realm, where it unites both mind and substance, thus clothing itself with a fleshly body of fine texture.

The idea of perfect man entered into her consciousness by faith, and through the union of the virgin nature and Spirit there was begotten a new creature—a Christ. This perfect idea was

the seed, and since "every seed bears fruit of its kind," this perfect idea must bring forth the manifestation of perfect man.

"Behold, thou shalt bring forth a son," is "glad tidings of great joy" to the true mother, earnestly seeking after Truth. Her response is: "Behold the handmaid of the Lord; be it unto me according to Thy word." "My soul doth magnify the Lord."

Wise parents realize the true worth of man as the keepers and guardians of a gift so priceless. They question: "Can we keep pure and true in thought and deed, that we may be fitted to guide aright this perfect child of God?" The still voice whispers: "Fear not; for unto you is born this day in the City of David (your home of loving thoughts) a Saviour (one who will be about his Father's business), which is Christ the Lord (the real Self, the Christ universal).

How shall we know that we are doing God's will? "And this shall be a sign unto you: Ye shall find the babe wrapped in swaddling clothes" (symbols of old conceptions, creeds and forms, used now only as outside wrappings). This glorious annunciation is followed by a "multitude of heavenly" thoughts of thanksgiving and praise, bringing "peace on earth" (harmony of body) and "good will toward men" (love messages to everybody).

After "The angels" are gone, the father and mother look for those things which have been so clearly foreshadowed by their shepherd thoughts, and they find that theirs is the holy family—the father Wisdom, the mother Love, and the child the Christ.

"Though Christ a thousand times
In Bethlehem be born,
Unless He's born in thee,
Thy soul is all forlorn."

A LETTER FROM SINTALUTA

Dear Mary Ford:—I feel that I must let you know how much good I feel you are doing, and that the subjects you mention are of greatest importance to us all, women especially. I feel that



PRETTY MODELS

7335—Over Waist or Jumper, 34 to 42 bust, with high or natural waist line, with or without peplum. For the medium size will be required 1 1/2 yards of material 36 inches wide, 3/4 yard 27 inches wide for piping.

7338—Surplice Fichu Blouse, 34 to 40 bust. For the medium size will be required 2 1/4 yards of material 36 inches wide, 3/4 yard of material 21 inches wide for collar, revers and cuffs, 3/4 yard for band.

7340—Semi-Princess Gown, 34 to 42 bust. For the medium size will be required 5 1/2 yards of material 36 inches wide, 1 yard 27 inches wide for trimming.

7331—Girl's Empire Coat, 8 to 12 years. For the 10 year size will be required 3 1/2 yards of material 36 inches wide, 3/4 yard 21 inches wide for collar and cuffs.

7342—Girl's Dress, 4 to 8 years. With body and sleeves in one, with or without revers and cuffs. For the 6 year size will be required 2 1/4 yards of material 36 inches wide, 3/4 yard 27 inches wide for trimming.

the question of Sex Hygiene is perhaps the greatest problem, and also the most neglected question we have to deal with in regard to training children. Do not the mother and father of a child understand a child's disposition better than anyone else, and know whether they are old enough to be told the more serious sides of these questions. Mothers and fathers who make companions of their boys and girls have not so much difficulty in doing this. I think a doctor who knows a child personally might be a great help at this time, but I think there must be a very strong attachment between the person who undertakes this duty and the child itself. I would certainly shrink from having any one tell my daughter anything that I would not tell her myself. Parents must know better than anyone else just how much knowledge to unfold at one time. This important duty cannot be done in one day, but gradually as the child is able to understand it. The trouble with letting children or grown-up boys and girls read books along this line is they read much stuff which is too old for them at the proper age, and they do not understand it, and they naturally go to some one whom they have made a companion or friend of, usually an older person, of course, to get an explanation. Why not let a mother be the nearest friend and confidant of her own child? Then her opportunity would come just where it was of benefit to her daughter or the father to the son.

I believe in votes for women, because it is woman who has the greater part in the training of her child. This should not be, but it is true nevertheless. Why should she not have a share in making the laws which are to govern her children after they pass from her care? Men are quite willing to let women train their children for them, and they would certainly abhor having their child taught to patronize things they vote for, such as liquor and cigarettes, also gambling and horse racing. I think mothers would think more of the future than about themselves and their hobbies in voting. I do not think



INFANT'S ATTIRE

6854—Baby's Set of Short Clothes. One size. To make requires 1 1/4 yards of material 36 inches wide, 1 1/2 yards of banding, 1 yard of edging for dress, 1 1/4 yard 36 inches wide, 2 1/2 yards of banding, 5 yards of edging for petticoat and drawers.

7073—Infant's Plain Slip, with body and sleeves in one. One size. To make requires 1 1/2 yards 36 inches wide, with 1 1/4 yards of edging.

7139—Infant's Sacque. One size. To make requires 3/4 yard 36 inches wide.

6758—Infant's Set. One size. Consisting of dress, petticoat and kimono that can be made long or short. To make requires 2 1/4 yards of material 36 inches wide, 4 1/4 yards of banding for dress, 1 1/4 yards 36 inches wide for petticoat, 1 1/2 yards 36 inches wide for long kimono, 3/4 yard 36 inches wide for short kimono, 1 yard 27 inches wide for trimming.

7181—Child's Plain and Normandy Caps, 1 or 2 and 4 years. Normandy cap to be made with or without revers. To make requires 3/4 yard 36 inches wide with 3/4 yard of insertion, 1 1/2 yards of edging for plain cap; 3/4 yard 36 inches wide for Normandy cap with 3/4 yard 18 or 21 inches wide for revers, 1 1/2 yards of ribbon for ties for the 4 year size.

7175—Child's Rompers, 1 and 2 years with square or high neck, with short sleeves gathered into bands or loose or with long sleeves, with or without belt. The 2 year size requires 1 1/4 yards of material 36 inches wide, 1—yards 27 inches wide for belt and trimming, or 3/4 yard if belt is seamed at centre back.

every woman is qualified to vote, but I do think that the majority are as well qualified as the majority of men. There are exceptions on both sides who are not fit to vote at all, in my estimation.

I am interested in poultry raising, but have not made a success of it yet. I often wonder if we could have some one who could buy our chickens and eggs and other farm produce. I think one man could manage a town and perhaps a community, and he could ship the stuff one day in each week to Winnipeg. Another person could soon get customers to take all they could get; then if they could be sold alive instead of dressing them it would do away with our worst part of it, as it is no easy task for a woman to prepare twenty or thirty fowl for market when she has a family of eight or ten to cook for, and all must be done in one day. I have often thought we could sell our produce as well as our husbands do their pigs and cattle, if some one would only do that part of it for us. Or we could perhaps give some one a commission for selling them for us.

I have made a little pocket money with my camera, but I didn't charge enough to make very much.

I wonder if any farmers' wives have ever thought of mending and washing for making a little pocket money. I have a friend who gets seventy-five cents a month from each hired man, and she has three and four most of the time, for doing their washing. Then again a woman could offer to mend and press their clothes, which is not at all unpleasant work, and make a moderate charge for it. I have been offered a dollar more than once for pressing a gentleman's suit, and any woman can do this by carefully looking at a new tailored suit. In a farming community where there are so many men who have no mothers and sisters to fall back on a woman with time to spare might do these things.

We have no woman's club of any kind to help us out, but a few of us have mentioned starting one on several occasions. Could you let me know what officers are necessary and how much scope we might have. All the questions you have mentioned might be carefully looked into I believe, and we have some very influential ladies in town and country both, who I am sure would delight in the work if we once were started. Can you help us in any way? Can we get literature that would be of help to us in organizing and making rules? I am sure we could give you some help along these lines if we were organized and talked these things over.

I trust God will bless your work, for it is indeed a good work, and may I hear from you soon regarding organizing a club.

MRS. BESSIE CHANT

Sintaluta, Man.

P.S.—I will enclose one recipe, which is good as well as cheap and easy to make. B.C.

NOTE.—Will readers give their opinion on these subjects.

Dear Mrs. Chant:—I was delighted to receive your letter, and feel indeed glad that you are enjoying the page. Your letter is so full of helpful, kindly thoughts that I want my readers to enjoy it also. The organization of a Club in your district would be of the greatest benefit. I am sending you full particulars by letter. Perhaps some of our other readers will give their opinion on these matters. Write to me at any time.

COOKING AND HEALTH

Dear Mary Ford:—You had an article lately on one of the very things I was anxious to find out, the principles of home cooking. I am anxious to learn the food values of different products and the proper methods of combining them so as to prepare meals suited to the members of the family and still keep within the limits of the family purse. I would like to ask one question in particular. How many times a day is it advisable to have meat? I have been told and have also read that eating meat in large quantities tends to the development of the animal nature, and I find it hard to provide a substantial meal for men who are working hard outdoors without meat or eggs. A great many people in our rural communities suffer from indigestion in some form. I think if we could and would study the preparation of food as much and as earnestly as we study when we are preparing for another profession there would be a vast

If you do not find Gold Drop to be the best flour you ever used take it right back and your money will be cheerfully refunded

"The flour that is always good"

THE ECHO MILLING COMPANY LTD.
GLADSTONE, MAN.

WELL, WELL!

THIS is a HOME DYE that ANYONE can use



I dyed ALL these DIFFERENT KINDS of Goods with the SAME Dye. I used

DYOLA
ONE DYE FOR ALL KINDS OF GOODS

No Chance of Mistakes. Simple and Clean. Send for Free Color Card and Booklet 101.
The JOHNSON-RICHARDSON CO., Limited, Montreal, Can.

Any little girl can do the churning with
MAXWELL'S
Favorite Churn.

It makes the smoothest, richest, most delicious butter you ever tasted. The roller bearings—and hand and foot levers—make churning an easy task, even for a child.

All sizes from 1/2 to 30 gallons. Write for catalogue if your dealer does not handle this churn and Maxwell's "Champion" Washer.

David Maxwell & Sons,
St. Mary's, Ont.



Western Representative:—

JOHN A. McEWAN, 603 Union Bank Building
WINNIPEG, MAN.

HOW TO GET BETTER LIGHT
FROM COAL OIL (Kerosene)

Recent tests by Prof. McKergow, McGill University, Montreal, on leading oil-burning lamps show the Aladdin Mantle Lamp gives over twice as much light as the kero and other lamps tested, and burns less than one-half as much oil. It is odorless, safe, clean, noiseless. Better light than gas or electric. Fully guaranteed. Our burners fit your old lamps. Ask for Catalog M, learn how to get

ONE LAMP or BURNER FREE

AGENTS: Ball sold over 1000 on money back guarantee; not one returned. Burner sold \$8.00 in 15 days. Ask for liberal agency proposition. Sample lamp furnished. BANTLE LAMP CO. of Am., Inc., 143 Aladdin Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.

WANTED Live Men and Women to take orders for our Life Size Pastel Portraits. Exclusive territory. \$5.00 or more a day easily made. Neat and valuable sample cases furnished. For further information write to

SILJAN BOOK CO., Dept. 8
325 Logan Avenue, Winnipeg, Man.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

improvement in the health and happiness of the inmates of many of our homes. But it is so hard to get reliable information on this subject.

But I almost forgot I intended this for a short note and not for publication. Your page is too tempting.

Yours,
MARGARET GEORGE.

Dear Margaret George:—I am glad that you enclosed your private address, as I did not know where to write to you. I feel assured that many of the women in the West are very anxious to know the principles of home cooking. There are quite a number of people suffering with indigestion and dyspepsia in the West, and I think it is a lack of proper feeding in infancy. Babies must be trained at the very earliest moment to eat at regular intervals, and this is more especially necessary between the ages of 9 months and 12 years. If mothers could realize the disastrous consequence of giving the "piece" between meals, they would certainly stop at once. Not only do they destroy the child's appetite for the meal at the proper time, but are creating a craving for a desire for constant food which eventually leads to the loss of control of the dietary organs, and in later life leads to the loss of self-control in many vital ways. The greatest difficulty I find is in persuading people not to use the frying pan. Unless the pan is thoroughly heated and filled with boiling fat, it totally destroys the value of the meat and makes it indigestible. I find so many people put the meat on the pan when cold and stick it on the fire and let it cook until the fibre is of course entirely hardened. In the first place, putting it on the cold pan allows the juices to escape, and the meat is therefore of no value to give strength or sustenance to the worker. I will give further recipes in the near future, which will, perhaps, meet your requirements of making a substantial meal without meat.

Do not hesitate to write at any time, as I am very anxious to help my readers in every possible way.

FOUR CLASSES NEED THE VOTE

I should like to point out the four classes of women who I think ought particularly to concern themselves to get the ballot. First, there are the women interested in science. We are apt to think of scientists as the last people to be drawn into anything savoring of emotionalism, but if they would put over their impersonal scientific findings, they will have to have definite political powers.

The second group of women who need the ballot are those who are interested in economics. The girl who has studied the immigrant problem sees in every ship load possibilities for beauty and for great things. She knows that they can only be effectually cared for and benefited collectively. When you come to collective action, you come to governmental action. The first people who tried to help the immigrants were a group of women who saw the atrocities practiced on the immigrant girls.

The third group of women who need the ballot are those interested in industrial work. The whole sweatshop system is a situation to be regulated politically.

The fourth group is the one made up of domestic women. The woman used to be able to take care of her children by individual effort. When she made her bread at home and milked her own cows, she did not need the ballot to insure pure food. Now these are governmental matters.

STEAMED CHOCOLATE PUDDING

Whip cup of sugar and one-half cup butter, add one-half pint milk and yolk of two eggs; then add one ounce of melted chocolate or cocoa and beat until smooth. Add the whites of two eggs beaten stiff and one teaspoonful baking powder. Steam three-quarters of an hour or an hour is better. Egg powder may be used in place of the eggs if no eggs are obtainable.—Mrs. Chant.

A FEW GOOD WAYS TO COOK BANANAS

Banana Custard.—Two breakfast cups of milk, one dessert spoonful of cornflour, one and a half tablespoonfuls of sugar, three eggs, and three bananas. Slice the bananas and place them in a mould, put into a pan the cornflour, milk and sugar; boil these for ten minutes.



A Woman's Appreciation of Blue Ribbon Products

Is the direct result of their purity, delicacy of flavor and dependability. She knows Blue Ribbon Products are sure to give her complete satisfaction. Ask your grocer about the Blue Ribbon guarantee

Take the eggs (well beaten) and mix with the cornflour. Put it on the fire till it thickens, and pour over the bananas.

Banana Batter.—Half a pound of flour, a pinch of salt, two eggs, a teacupful of milk and three bananas. Mix the flour and salt, add the eggs and milk and beat all into a batter, slice and add bananas. Bake until nicely browned and serve hot.

Banana Sponge Fritters.—Grate finely some crumbs from a stale sponge cake, peel the bananas, and dip them first in beaten egg, then in the cake crumbs. Have ready some boiling fat and fry the fritters a golden brown. Sprinkle them with castor sugar and serve.

Apple Batter Pudding.—Take six good cooking apples, peel and core them without slicing; fill the caves with sugar and cloves. Butter a piedish, and place the apples in it. Have ready a good light batter and pour it over the whole, and bake all in a moderate oven for one and a half hours.

Jam Fritters.—Take a medium slice from a tin loaf (stale), cut it into four squares; put them into a soup plate, well cover them with milk into which one egg has been beaten. Fry the squares when well soaked, in boiling lard, butter, or good beef dripping till golden brown. Serve on a hot plate, with strawberry jam in the center of each square. The fritters are sprinkled with castor sugar.

SOME USES FOR VINEGAR

A tablespoonful put into the lard in which potato cakes are fried will prevent them from absorbing too much of the fat. One or two tablespoonfuls put into the water when boiling meat will make it more tender. A little put into the water the hands are washed in prevents and cures chapped hands. Vinegar boiled on the stove whilst cooking onions or cabbage will keep the odour from filling the house. Mixed with salt, it will clean brass, copper, gas fixtures, and other metals. After its application the article should be rinsed, and polished with dry cloth. One part vinegar and two parts sweet oil make a good furniture polish if used sparingly.

A PIE MAKING HINT

To prevent the bottom crust of a pie from becoming sodden with the juice of the fruit after you have lined your dish, brush over the paste at the bottom with beaten eggs, and allow it to dry for a few minutes before putting in the fruit. You will find the bottom crust when cooked, just as "short" as the top.

TO CLEAN RUSTY CURTAIN PINS

Place them for a short time in water to which a little ammonia has been added, then take them out and polish them up well. They will look almost like new again.

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Where Uncle West Presides

"Content I live; this is my stay.
I seek no more than my suffice;
I press to bear no haughty sway,
Look! what I lack my mind supplies.
So thus I triumph like a king.
Content with what my mind doth bring.

"My wealth is health and perfect ease;
My conscience clear, my chief defence.
I never seek by bribes to please,
Nor by dissent to give offence.
Thus do I live, thus will I die;
Would all did so, as well as I."

—W. Byrd.

GRIT

What makes the troubles of every day
Break like bubbles and fade away?

Grit.

What wins a victory from defeat?
What never knows it when it's beat?

Grit.

What have men honored since time be-
gan?

Grit.

What makes a man want to be a man?
Brother, take heart when ill winds blow;
Work on, hope on, be a man, and show
your

Grit.

My Dear Nephews and Nieces:—Well done, boys and girls! It is good to see so many letters from you all and to know that you are taking up the idea of the Progress Club for the coming spring. Even if you live in a town, I am sure there are plenty of vacant lots that the owners would be glad to let you have if you explain the idea to them. In a very short time, I am going to open up a cookery class for the girls.

I have several correspondents in Japan, Ceylon, in the United States, and various other parts who would be glad to correspond with our Canadian boys and girls. Now, what do you think? Would you like to have a picture post card exchange? One of my little friends has received no less than 250 exquisite views from these correspondents. Now, boys and girls, hurry up and let me know how many of you would like this picture post card exchange, and who would send post cards and keep up the correspondence regularly.

Your own,
UNCLE WEST.

PRIMITIVE WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

The "Tunduy" and Its Uses.

It has been observed by travellers that savage races have ways of conveying news to distant places which are beyond the white man's power to understand. It is a mystery, for the natives either will not or cannot explain. Thus in time of war it is well to observe the manner and gestures of the natives, for they probably have already the news which will not reach the general for several days. How is it done? No doubt each country and each race has its own method, which has been handed down to them from a past age of which they have no record.

A traveller in the outlying and little known parts of Peru has told us of the means used to this end by the people of that country. He had with him a small party of natives, who acted as carriers and guides, and he was making his way from one primitive village to another, studying at his leisure the customs and character of the people. One day he heard a noise for which he could not account. It was a long-drawn-out wall, which seemed to quiver upon the breeze and was repeated two or three times. He knew of no animal or bird capable of producing such a sound, so he inquired of his guides. "It is the Tunduy," they said; but what the Tunduy might be was not explained. It was two hours before the party reached the next village, and the guides at once pointed out the Tunduy, which turned out to be no less than a primitive telegraph office, and, as it was worked without wires, it may be truthfully called a kind of wireless telegraphy, which had been in use thousands of

years before Marconi's great discovery.

The Tunduy is the portion of the straight trunk of a tree, two yards in length. The centre of this block of wood is hollowed out by fire or by friction with hot stones, making a pipe about eighteen inches across. This is pierced by holes, varying in size and position. The Tunduy is suspended from the bough of a tree by a rope made of strong fibre, and another rope of the same kind is fastened to the lower end and tied to a strong stake, which is driven deeply into the ground so that the apparatus is held rigidly tight and firm. When the message is to be sent, the chief strikes the Tunduy with a cudgel, and it emits a moaning cry which is carried by air currents to a great distance. The Tunduy is struck once, twice, or many times, and the message is conveyed by the number and rapidity or by the interval between the strokes. The code, it will be seen, is not very different to the Morse telegraph code. By this simple means friends can be warned of danger, or summoned to fight against an enemy. Whatever it might be, the message is always understood.

ASTERS

The word Aster means "Star-like." Can you tell me why these plants were so named?

Some of you may think of asters only as garden flowers; but the kind that you see in the garden is the China-aster. I am now speaking of the wild asters, white and blue and pink, that bloom in field and wood and along roadsides all the autumn.

Find as many different asters as you can. Some day the teacher may let you have a language lesson on asters to learn the ways in which they differ one from another, for asters do differ in color, size of blossom head, kind of stem, leaves, and in other ways. It is interesting to learn about them.

1. Note size of blossom. Color.
2. Is the stem slender or stout?
3. Are the leaves heart-shaped or long?
4. What is the length of each stem?
5. How does the aster look when it has gone to seed?

MUSIC IN HOME LIFE

Did you ever stop to think how important music is to our existence? I am not speaking about operas, or concerts, or recitals. I refer to that kind of music which is the spontaneous expression of bubbling-over joy, good cheer, harmony, health.

A home without music is a jail, because where music is not present there is a lack of freedom of thought and harmony of action.

Music and cheer are first cousins. There are many good people who don't know how to express the music that is in their soul. They need help, assistance, music books and musical instruments.

Music is contagious. Ofttimes one good, pure soul can express in song, thoughts and aspirations which will do people a thousand times more good than sermons or philosophy. The current of many a bad man's life has been turned toward good as a result of one uplifting song.

Good music seems to unlock the doors and let human affection out into the sunshine. There is a pile of good in everyone, and music seems to have the effect of bringing the good to the surface, giving it a chance to manifest itself.—From Home Life.

TODAY IS THE TIME TO DO

That which you would wish you had said to a friend if you heard that the friend is dead, is the very thing for you to say to that friend today; for that friend who is alive today may be dead tomorrow. Today is the only accepted time for any duty that must be done at some time.—Sunday School Times.

The

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CANADA'S OLD RELIABLE

90,000 IN USE

"The Piano of Sweet Tone"

Is the term that the "Dominion" has won in every part of the world, from the arctics to the tropics, in the homes of more than 80,000 music lovers. Its wonderful grand-piano like construction is responsible. Alone amongst uprights it uses a patent iron arch plate frame to support the strings and keep them ever true and in tone.

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Not only tonal beauty but heavy money-saving goes with the "Dominion." We sell direct from our factory, at factory price, or through our own agent and allow easy terms. We buy no "testimonials" and build no showy ware-rooms. You deal direct with the factory. Send for our Catalogue, free, and read our offer.

You will never be satisfied with any instrument but a "Dominion" if you want art and tonal beauty, not cheap commercialism built only to look pretty and to sell. Write for "Dominion" catalogue to-day.

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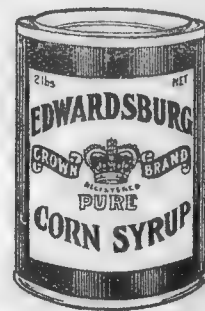
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Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

Headquarters:

Grain Growers' Guide - - - - - Winnipeg

Conducted by Margaret Shields

Associate membership fee	\$1.00
S.G. Badges (ladies')	.35
S.G. Badges (gentlemen's)	.35
S.G. Buttons (children's)	.05



CHILDREN'S BALANCE - FIVE CENTS
Don't you want one?

A CHEERFUL SONG

"Sing a song of cheerfulness
To brighten up the way.
Sing it when you labor,
And sing it when you play.
Sing it, if you're able,
No matter what they say.
Sing a song of cheerfulness
Every blessed day.

"Sing a song of cheerfulness,
No matter what you meet.
Bring a joyful presence
To every friend you greet.
Confidence in marching,
And hope in retreat;
Singing songs of cheerfulness
Helps to keep you sweet.

Dear Margaret:—I have been much interested in the Sunshine Guild and am writing to ask your opinion on my "idea."

There are about nine girls in our small town of my own age (fourteen), and I think they would like to form a club. As we haven't much money we could make picture books and contribute toys, my main idea being to help all poor, as the Orphans' Home in Regina, etc. All of us can sew, so could you find use for baby's clothes, a two year old child's clothes I mean, as we know how to make dresses for that age.

Then, another thing, nearly all of us raise flowers in the summer and we can give flowers to those who haven't any. That is a minor matter, of course, but every little thing helps. What do you think of it? Will you send me the addresses of any people or young girls that need cheering up and would like to receive letters from me? What is the Toy Mission? In what way could we help you besides those I have mentioned? Last year we girls organized a "Busy Bee" sewing society with a lady as the president. We sewed dust caps, aprons, pin cushions, etc., and made about eight dollars with which we bought a Bible for the Union Church. The plan was to learn to sew, and I think we ought to do something else now, something helpful and bigger. Will you please answer soon.

PEARL DAY.

Box 5 Lajord, Sask.

Miss Pearl Day, Lajord, Sask.—I was very glad indeed to have your nice letter, and am sure you could form a splendid branch of Sunshine among your girl friends. Money is never necessary in a very large amount to start the Sunshine work. I am enclosing you the form "How to form a branch of Sunshine," also a copy of the Sunshine Hymn and the Sunshine Motto. The books would always be a help, either in your own work among the orphans at Regina, or you could, of course, send them to us here. I think that there is a hospital at Edmonton, and they would be very acceptable if sent to the matron-in-chief of the children's ward. We would have been very glad indeed to have had the two-year-old baby clothing this week past as we had a widow with seven children whose husband died very unexpectedly, also the sad case of a poor mother who lost two babies within a fortnight and whose husband was earning only twelve dollars per week. Boots and shoes, rubbers, clothing of every description, will be urgently needed during the coming spring when the thaw sets in. You could write to Miss Florrie Franklin, Red Deer Hospital, Red Deer, Alberta. This is a young English girl who has been taken

ill and is without friends in this country. There is a Miss Doyle in St. Boniface Hospital, Winnipeg, who is also very ill and will be unable to work for some considerable time after she leaves the hospital. I am hoping to have some home offered her on a farm not too far out from Winnipeg where she could regain her strength and have plenty of milk and fresh eggs. We could send so many girls into Saskatchewan and Alberta, but the train fare makes it utterly impossible for us to take advantage of the many kind offers of homes in these parts. You will find as soon as you announce in the local paper that you have formed a branch of Sunshine, many ways will be opened to you in which you can scatter Sunshine. The idea of a Sunshine circle is to take the call nearest home, find out what has not been attended to in your particular district. You say, "We can give flowers to those who haven't any, but this is a minor matter." Strange to say, flowers are the greatest help in the world in cheering and brightening the sick, sad and lonely, and I have known more real good come from a simple flower given with love and sympathy than all that great big efforts could do. The entire beauty of the Sunshine work lies in its simplicity. Just to learn to make your own little corner the brightest spot in the world; to perform every act in the name of the All-wise Provider, and ask Him to multiply a hundredfold even your kindly smile. Above all, do not work for your own Sunshine branch, but from the very outset, take the broader line of what is best for the community, and never become an exclusive little branch, but always draw in every stranger or lonely girl that comes into your neighborhood. Be prompt, be cheerful, in every act you do. I am writing to you, and will be glad at any time to explain any point on which you are not feeling secure.

Agnes Griffin, Rounthwaite, Sask.—Many thanks to you and Maggie Davidson for your kindness in forwarding papers and cards. You will receive membership cards in a few days. We are trying to catch up with the Christmas mail, but even yet we are away behind. So please do not mind if your letters are delayed longer than you think they should be. Every letter will be dealt with and answered at the very earliest possible moment. I am very proud of my chicks, and Sunshine members and friends. Certainly the work has been magnificent throughout the last four months. Branches are being formed everywhere, and are growing in strength and the beauty of kind deeds every day. I must thank God with all my heart that I have been made the instrument or rather the channel through which this magnificent work has been passed on. I would like some day not very far distant to meet my loyal band of workers. Who knows? Perhaps I will be able to come out into the country this summer, and so meet you all. Write often.

Mrs. John Irwin, Macgregor, Man.—Many thanks for the box of clothing, every article was of use. I am writing and sending membership card.

WHERE TO SEND SUNSHINE

Master Willie Clines Bartlett, King Edward P.O., Terry St., St. James; Master Walter McMillan, 294 Beacon St., Winnipeg; Master Clarence Henderson, 946 Pritchard Ave., Winnipeg; Miss Boyle, St. Boniface Hospital, Winnipeg; Miss Florrie Franklin, Red Deer, Alta.

EVERY CHILD SHOULD JOIN THE SUNSHINE GUILD

Sign the form below:—
Dear Margaret:—I should like to become a member of your Sunshine Guild. Please send membership card. I enclose two cent stamp for its postage.

Name

Age

Address

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Nitrate of Soda

than out of a two-horse wagon load of manure. The Nitrogen in Chilean Nitrate of Soda is 100% available and is *immediately* so the day you apply it! It produces

More powerful growth and healthier, bigger plants. Easy to handle, clean, cheap, odorless, free from fillers.

Write to us for valuable free literature on the crops that mean a living to you. A post card will bring it to you.

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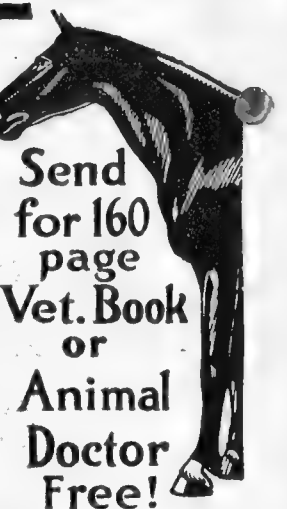
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is valuable in a hundred and one ways. Read what Chas. W. Colvill, Clarkville, says:—"We used your Dr. Clark's Fire Blister on an old mare that was hardly able to get around. She was stiff and crippled with both sweeney and spavin; now she is running around fine. It is good stuff. Next time I go to town I am going to get some Dr. Clark's White Liniment and St. John's Horse Worm Powders."

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Kill Them Before They Ruin Your Crop and Soil

Every year the gophers rob you of 3 to 5 bushels of grain per acre. They eat the seed, the tender shoots and the juicy joints. They keep throwing up non-productive soil, little by little, until eventually they ruin your farm. The farmer with gopher infested land, has a mighty serious problem on hand. Why don't you use Mickelson's Kill-Em-Quick Gopher Poison? Thousands of farmers who have used it say it does the work thoroughly, cheaply and quickly. One 75c box will kill all the gophers on an 80 acre field. So

75c Saves \$200 to \$400

because there are at least 2000 gophers in an 80 acre field, and each gopher costs you 10c. And every pair raises about 36 young ones a year. Why don't you stop that big loss this year—now. Go to your druggist and get a box of Kill-Em-Quick, or order direct, postage prepaid, if your druggist does not sell it. It is absolutely guaranteed to do the work. If it fails, I personally will refund every cent of your money. Kill-Em-Quick is the most economical poison because it kills the most gophers per dollar invested. Mickelson's

Kill-Em-Quick Gopher Poison

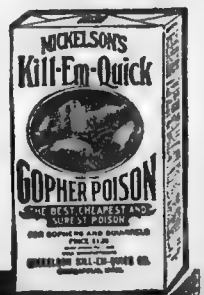
will rid your fields of gophers, squirrels, field mice, pocket gophers and prairie dogs for less than one cent per acre. It has a peculiar odor and taste that is attractive. It draws them like a magnet and the merest atom taken into the stomach kills them instantly. It doesn't merely sicken them—it kills. Dead pests are the only kind it pays to have on your farm. Right now is the time to put Kill-Em-Quick into your fields. It is easy to use, quick-acting and cheap. Ask your druggist. Don't take anything except Kill-Em-Quick, the guaranteed Gopher Poison.

Write Me a Postal Quick

I want to send you my free book that tells you how to kill every gopher on your farm—how to save \$200 on every 80 acres—how to use Kill-Em-Quick for best results. Mail me a postal or letter now. Address me personally.

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The Dainty Novelty In Silver Jewellery Dresden Enamel

The daintiest novelty for little Easter gifts is the new Sterling Silver Jewellery inlaid with Dresden Enamels.

Each piece shows the most delicate blending of different colors,—greens, blues, purples, browns, buff, cream, etc., all chosen with the idea of matching the dress fabrics of this spring and summer.

There are Collar and Veil Pins, Bar Pins, Blouse and Cuff Pins, either singly or in sets, and the prices range from 50 cents to \$2.50.

We illustrate a few designs in our pretty Easter booklet, and would be glad to send it to you on receipt of your request.

D. R. Dingwall Ltd.
JEWELLERS WINNIPEG

News from Ottawa

Continued from Page 4

dead, but that it is a very live corpse which will be heard from later on.

Cockshutt Favors Bounties

A vehement protest on behalf of the steel interest, because of the failure of the government to renew the bounties, was made by W. F. Cockshutt, Conservative member for Brantford. He said that the situation was that the iron and steel trade for the past fifteen years have received more from a so-called free trade government than they are going to receive this year and next from a so-called protectionist government. He believed that the iron and steel trade requires reasonable bounties and that they should be granted now. After the tariff commission had made the inquiry, if it is found by the tariff commission that they do not need this assistance it can be taken away. Mr. Cockshutt made one of his characteristic protectionist speeches. He said he quite agreed that the present government was elected very largely because it was supposed to be a protectionist government. He had preached that view on the hustings because he believed it to be in the interests of the country. He declared that the farmers of Ontario were in favor of protection and voted for the return of the present government to power, because they realized that the home market was their best market and that it was for their welfare that it should be retained.

Final Struggle on Grain Bill

On Monday night a final, but unsuccessful fight was made by the opposition members against the provisions in the Grain Act to which exception have been taken by Western farmers. Mr. Foster had the bill referred back to committee in order to make a number of unimportant changes made necessary by mistakes in printing. He then moved the third reading, and the speaker was on the point of declaring it carried when Robert Cruise, Liberal member for Dauphin, rose and announced that he proposed to move, "That the bill be not now read a third time, but that it be referred back to the committee of the whole to amend it by

striking out subsection (e) of section 207."

Mr. Cruise explained that this was the clause which gives the grain board very wide powers in regard to the distribution of cars. He said that the clause will place the farmers in practically the same position as they were in ten years ago, when they were forced to load at the elevators and were refused the privilege of loading over the platforms into the cars. Mr. Cruise stated that the clause would not work out to the detriment of the farmers shipping at divisional points, but it would at such a point, for example, as Ochre River on the south side of Dauphin where there are two elevators and a large settlement on either side of the town. When the farmers commence to haul in their grain to such a point, he said, the probability is that the railroad people will find some excuse for not supplying cars and the farmers will be forced to ship through the elevators. This would likely continue until the elevators become full. Then the elevator operator would report to the commission that his elevator is full and immediately cars would be sent to relieve the elevator. Once again farmers would be refused cars for the purpose of loading their grain over platforms and in this way they would be constantly forced to sell their grain through the elevators.

Mr. Cruise then contended that in opposing this clause he was representing the views of the farmers of the West. He said he had received many protests from all over the West, including resolutions passed by many different branches of the Grain Growers' association of Manitoba protesting against any change in the present law. These included the Rosser, Seeburn, Holland, Miami, Strathclair, Goodlands, Kenton, Bethany, Elm Creek, Havelock, Benito, Ochre River, Dauphin, Gilbert Plains and Homefield Grain Growers' associations.

Farmers Turned Down

The motion was seconded by David Warnock, of Macleod, who declared that the passing of this section had created widespread alarm in the West and meetings had been held daily to register protests against the proposal to deprive the farmers of the privileges they have enjoyed for a number of years under the provisions of the Manitoba Grain Act. In



More Money's-Worth

We have not allowed ourselves to be stampeded by the prevailing tendency among automobile makers to skimp on materials and workmanship in order to *undersell*. We have gone to the other extreme—giving more than was ever offered before in a car of medium price.

Valuable Special Features

Fore-door ventilation—36x4-inch tires—120-inch wheel base—three-quarter elliptic springs—11-inch clearance—4½ x 5¼-inch cylinders—Rayfield carburetor—dual ignition—Brown-Lipe transmission—Timken full-floating axles—cellular type radiator—regulation trimmings—demountable rims—English mohair top with side curtains and dust hood—self-starter—high-grade wind-

shield—12-inch acetylene gas head lamps—special design combination electric and oil side and tail lamps—storage battery for the electric lighting side and tail lamps—Prest-O-Lite tank for head lamps—one extra demountable rim—complete set of tools—jack and tire-repair kit—pump.

There is absolutely nothing lacking in this latest and greatest Case creation.

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It took 18 years to perfect the great engine for which these cars are famous. Eighteen years of designing, refining, improving and simplifying, until perfection was reached. The result is an engine so silent and powerful that it stands in a class by itself.

The engine—rated a "40"—actually delivers 52 horsepower.

This excess power—proved by the *brake test*—is one of the many ways in which we give full measure of honest value.

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You know the J. I. Case 70-year reputation for fair dealing and honest values.

We want you to know the Greater Case. Send for the catalog. See the car at the nearest Case Agency. Compare our quality and prices with others. Ride in it—at our expense—as fast and as far as you wish.

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self-operating, has a capacity of 185 bushels per hour, and it is guaranteed to do thorough work with any and every kind of grain or your money back, and you are to be the judge. It is built for using both bluestone and formaldehyde, and the price is only \$17 for the machine for formaldehyde and \$20 for the machine which is constructed of an acid proof metal guaranteed to stand bluestone or any other solution, shipped freight prepaid to any part of Western Canada.

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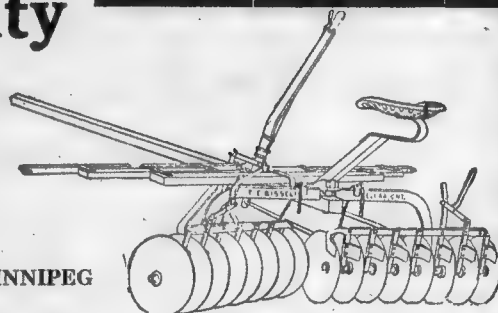
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The wonderful capacity of the "Bissell" Disc Harrow has opened the eyes of the farmers from the United States to the fact that here in Canada is made the best disc harrow in America. Our Mr. T. E. Bissell has been personally connected with the manufacture of disc harrows for nearly a quarter of a century, and is recognized as an authority on disc harrow construction. Test the "Bissell" on your land and you'll see what a harrow designed by a specialist will do. The "Bissell" stays right down to its work, no matter how tough the land. It doesn't rock or

sway. The gangs stay tight. The plates stir the soil thoroughly. There is no neck weight, therefore the horses do more work. The square axles are stiffer and heavier than round axles commonly used. The construction is simple, durable, trouble-proof. And the name "Bissell" is stamped on every genuine "Bissell" harrow—the harrow that wins every field test. Send to Department "O" for "Bissell" Harrow Booklet.

JOHN DEERE PLOW CO., SOLE AGENTS, WINNIPEG

T. E. BISSELL COMPANY, Elora, Ont.



his opinion section 207 as now proposed removes all protection which the farmers enjoy. He quoted a long telegram from Edward J. Fream, secretary of the United Farmers of Alberta, to Hon. Frank Oliver in which Mr. Fream stated that the United Farmers are greatly alarmed over the situation and would appeal to Mr. Oliver to assist them in protecting their rights and retaining that which had been won only after the hardest kind of a battle. Mr. Foster, he said, seemed to be inclined to think that the makers of the resolution forwarded to members on both sides of the House do not represent a very large proportion of the Grain Growers of the West; but he knew that in Southern Alberta they represent 100% of the grain growing farmers. The division was then taken and Mr. Cruise's amendment defeated on a vote of 89 to 47. Dr. Schaffner, Conservative member for Souris, and W. H. Sharpe, Conservative member for Lisgar, voted for the amendment. Western members who voted against it were Bennett, of Calgary; Bradbury, of Selkirk; Meighen, of Portage la Prairie; Staples, of Macdonald; and McKay, of Prince Albert. Hon. Robert Rogers and J. A. M. Akins were paired.

Sample Market Provision

No sooner had the vote been taken than Levi Thomson, of Qu'Appelle moved to strike out of section 57, governing the establishment of sample markets, subsection (2) and substituting therefor, "Notwithstanding any provisions in this act that may conflict therewith, sample markets may be established under such rules and regulations as shall be recommended by the board and approved by the governor and council, in the city of Winnipeg, and such other point or points as shall be selected by the board with the approval of the governor in council."

Mr. Thomson explained that the effect of this amendment would be to authorize the establishment under the act of a sample market at Winnipeg only, the other points for the establishment of sample markets being left to the decision of the board. He did not think it well to limit the places at which these markets may be established. Mr. Thomson added that his chief reason for moving this amendment was because of the provision in the bill as it stands which permits the mixing of grain. The Western farmers, he said, rightly or wrongly, deem it to be very important to them that mixing should not be allowed. They would not seriously object to mixing provided all terminal elevators were operated by the government, but there was no positive promise that such a policy would be carried out. Mr. Foster had merely stated that he proposes to try the experiment with one or more elevators and on that account the Western farmers are dissatisfied with the grain mixing proposals.

J. Douglas, of Strathcona, in seconding the amendment said that the farmers view with a great deal of alarm the fact that other elevators which are privately owned may continue to go on mixing the grain in the same nefarious manner in which it has been done in the past and which practice it has been the object of the Manitoba Grain Act to overcome in every possible way.

Foster as an Editor

Hon. George E. Foster who replied at some length appeared in a new role. On a couple of previous occasions he has given Western farmers advice as to what they should do to better existing conditions. On this occasion he advised editors how to edit, with special reference to the editor of The Grain Growers' Guide. Mr. Foster said in part: "Now, with reference to mixing, what is it that the farmers dreaded and dread today in mixing? I have had the pleasure of reading about it in The Grain Growers' Guide, and I read that journal very

regularly, and have appreciated much that it contains, though I do not agree with everything it says. It is not for me to offer advice to the grain growers on the conduct of their paper, but if I were running a paper in the West, on agricultural lines, I would try to be more hopeful, I would try to inculcate through the columns of the paper some friendly advice, some kindly suggestion, some enumeration of the advantages of the

Continued on Page 30

ALFALFA

Continued from Page 8

"Sunny Alberta" be greatly enriched by growing alfalfa, but British Columbia, the "Gem of the Pacific," with its snow-capped Rockies, great wealth in minerals, fisheries and fruits, has enticed the plant into its sun-kissed valleys, where it is enjoying a congenial home and producing abundantly.

In the very garden spot of its millions of fertile acres, the mightiest railway corporation on earth, the Canadian Pacific, will this year offer alfalfa a permanent home. This is in the company's 3,000,000 acre irrigation block, between Calgary and Medicine Hat. Irrigation costing many millions, has here been provided, that the yields of crops in the block may be doubled. In this favored district, under the supervision of the company's big demonstration farm at Strathmore, will this year be planted approximately 2,000 acres of alfalfa. Of course, as compared with the areas to be planted here in the future, this is but a fair-sized calf pasture.

Live Stock Thrives Upon It

Who has not heard of the big Yankee rancher, George Lane, whose land holdings south and east of Calgary look like a township, and who annually imports cargoes of pure bred horses from Europe? With a twinkle in his clear blue eyes, and a broad smile of contentment, Mr. Lane tells why he fell in love with alfalfa. It was because he found this plant would fatten three times as many horses, steers, hogs, etc., as anything else he could grow. Like many other progressive farmers in Western Canada, Lane does things somewhat on the wholesale plan. Thus, for instance, when planting alfalfa, he lays out the fields by sections. Just now he is feeding alfalfa to 3,500 steers, some so large that they tip the scale at almost a ton. This is why Lane glories in alfalfa.

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GRAIN

Requires quick and careful handling. We are prepared to give every attention to your consignments when entrusted to our care.

Ask us for billing instructions before loading and we will advise you of best market for disposition of your grain. Your enquiries will have our prompt attention.

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Wheat, Oats Car Lots Option Trading Flax, Barley

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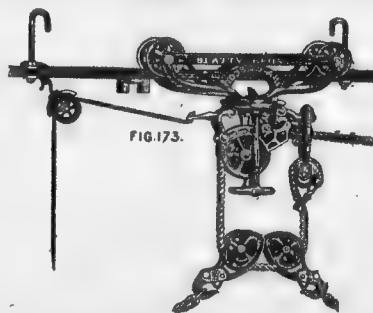
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Special attention given to Tough and Off-Grade Grain. Send us samples of your barley and flax before shipping. Let us handle your shipments to Duluth and Minneapolis. We make liberal advances and prompt returns. Write for shipping bills and instructions.

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REFERENCES: Canadian Bank of Commerce, Winnipeg, or any Western Branch

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In five minutes the biggest load can be put into your mow with a BT Sling Outfit. The horses do the work. Isn't that easier than putting it in by hand?

The BT Sling Outfit carries the hay to the top of the mow. It takes very little work to mow it away after you get it there and you can fill right to the roof.

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Note the large draft wheel and the easy bend of the rope. That means easy lifting. Ask anyone who is using a BT Sling Outfit about them.

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We also make STEEL STALLS, STANCHIONS and LITTER CARRIERS



GRAIN, LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKET

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of the Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, March 18, 1912.)

Wheat.—Another week has seen the higher grades hold steady and strong, and in very good demand, while the lower grades have continued to be a little weaker. The spreads on tough wheat have widened, and at Duluth much dried grain is now being sold at 3c. under straight grade, and tough grain is 10c. to 10½c. under, while formerly the farmers would expect their dried grain to bring 1c. under straight grade, and tough 4c. to 6c. under straight grade. Assuredly, the shippers of low grade grain are in the hands of the buyers just now. One might expect to see the percentage of tough and damp grain very greatly increased now that winter threshing is on at many points, but this is not the case, for only a slightly greater percentage of off-grade grain is coming ahead than in the month of January. This will go to show that at many points parties are getting cars who are not entitled to them. Farmers having tough, damp, or wet grain, and who cannot get cars, should make an affidavit as to all the circumstances, and forward same to the warehouse commissioner, with a strong letter asking that they be allowed cars, if necessary, out of their turn. Assuredly, the elevators are now taking every advantage of this provision in the act.

The export demand has been fair, and much stuff has been wanted for immediate shipment, but the complete embargo declared by the C.P.R. against all shipments out of the Canadian Northern Terminals, and Grand Trunk Pacific Terminals, has made stuff in those houses very hard to sell, in fact, tough and off grade stuff is practically unsaleable. There is yet time however, for a crop scare across the Winter Wheat States, and we need hardly expect this year to pass without the appearance of that hardy perennial. After all, it seems that our farmers will do best to keep back their one, two and three Northern for midsummer shipment, as there are evidences that the higher grades will then be in better demand. The upheaval caused by the Coal Strike in Great Britain at the present time, has doubtless had its effect upon Great Britain's buying power, but we look for a keener demand once the strike has been settled.

Oats.—The situation in oats is almost unchanged, except that 2 C.W. oats are not wanted at Duluth at all, and the other grades are very slow to sell. Farmers doubtless wonder why all grain should not bring just as good a price if stored in bond at the United States Terminals, as at Canadian Terminals. Really they should, but there are much fewer buyers of grain bonded at Duluth and West Superior, and they seem to have the situation much in their own hands. For instance, 1 and 2 Northern have been bringing from ½c. to a full cent less than if in store at the Canadian Terminals, and 2 C.W. oats are to-day not wanted in Duluth or West Superior except at 1½c. under Fort William price. On the other hand, 4, 5, 6, and feed wheat have been in a little better demand at the U.S. points than at the Canadian Terminals.

Farmers should hold back any smutty grain which is dry, and which can be kept till summer, as there seems no demand whatever for it at the present time. It is true this is a year when the farmer likes to get his grain out before his busy summer time comes on, but he will be doing himself a great injustice if he now rushes to market with dry grain which he could conveniently market in June or July, before harvest comes on.

Barley.—Almost no change in the situation on this grain. The Minneapolis market has not improved.

Flax.—This grain has held quite steady until to-day, Monday, when it took a little bulge in sympathy with Duluth flax. The offerings seem to be absorbed alright, but the Crushers of Flax will not be dictated to, and insist on getting it at about their own price.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Wheat—	Old	New	
Mar. 13	101½	100½	102
Mar. 14	101½	101½	102½
Mar. 15	101	100½	102
Mar. 16	101½	101½	102
Mar. 18	101½	101½	102
Mar. 19	101	101½	102
Oats—			
Mar. 13		43½	43½
Mar. 14		44	43
Mar. 15		43½	43
Mar. 16		44	43
Mar. 18		44½	43
Mar. 19		44½	44
Flax—			
Mar. 13		184½	
Mar. 14		185	
Mar. 15		184½	
Mar. 16		185	
Mar. 18		186	
Mar. 19		188½	

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

(Sample Market, March 18)

No. 1 Nor. wheat, 12 cars	\$1.06½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 12 cars	1.06¾
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.07
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 6 cars	1.06½

No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.06½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, choice	1.07
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.07
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 5 cars	1.04
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 10 cars	1.05
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 14 cars	1.05
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, choice	1.07
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, part velvet	1.05
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 5 cars	1.04
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, velvet	1.06
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	1.05
No. 3 wheat, 2 cars	1.02
No. 3 wheat, 1 car, king heads	1.02
No. 3 wheat, part car	1.01
No. 3 wheat, part car	1.02
No. 3 wheat, 1 car, dockage	1.03
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.03
No. 4 wheat, 3 cars	1.00
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	.98
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	.99
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.00
Rejected wheat, 1 car, bin burnt	.92
Rejected wheat, 1 car	.99
Rejected wheat, part car	.95
Rejected wheat, 1 car	.88
No grade wheat, 1 car	.98½
No grade wheat, 1 car	.99
No grade wheat, 2 cars, frost	.88
No grade wheat, 1 car, frost	.89
No grade wheat, 1 car	1.02½

WINNIPEG AND MINNEAPOLIS PRICES

The following were the closing prices for grain on the Winnipeg and Minneapolis markets on Monday last, March 18. A study of these figures will show what the Canadian farmers lose through being barred from the United States markets. It must be remembered that the Minneapolis grades are of a lower standard than those required by the Winnipeg inspection, and all Canadian No. 2 Northern and much No. 3 Northern wheat would grade No. 1 Northern at Minneapolis.

	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
No. 1 Nor. cash wheat	98½c.	\$1.07
No. 2 Nor. cash wheat	95½c.	\$1.05
No. 3 Nor. cash wheat	90½c.	\$1.03
May wheat	101½c.	\$1.06
July wheat	102½c.	\$1.07½
No. 3 White oats	37c.	51½c.
Barley	45c.-62c.	70c. to \$1.26
Beef Cattle, top	Winnipeg \$6.25	Chicago \$8.75
Hogs, top	\$7.50	\$6.97½
Sheep, top		\$7.60

No grade wheat, 1 car	.97½	No grade flax, 1 car, warm	1.85
No grade wheat, part car	.96½	No grade flax, 112 sacks, sample	1.81½
No. 3 white oats, 1 car, choice	.51½	No grade flax, 47 sacks, sample	1.76½
No. 3 white oats, 2 cars	.51½		

STOCKS IN TERMINALS

Total wheat in store Fort William and Port Arthur on March 15 was 16,128,638.10 bushels, as against 15,833,966.40 last week and 7,871,002.20 last year. Total shipments for the week were 1,202,655.20 last year 160,261. Amount of each grade was:

	1912	1911
No. 1 Hard	3,660.10	4,499.10
No. 1 Nor.	531,298.30	1,077,747.50
No. 2 Nor.	1,823,772.00	2,032,747.50
No. 3 Nor.	2,597,476.30	2,005,943.40
No. 4	2,518,234.20	1,038,402.20
No. 5	1,445,873.30	586,204.40
Other grades	7,208,323.10	1,125,851.30
Total	16,128,638.10	7,871,002.20

Stocks of Oats—

No. 1 C.W.	34,301.20	219,448.00
No. 2 C.W.	809,955.16	3,387,895.12
No. 3 C.W.	388,977.16	427,641.22
Ex. 1 Feed	815,724.19	
No. 1 Feed	864,725.17	
No. 2 Feed	280,377.03	
Others	597,916.12	971,460.41
Total	3,790,978.01	5,006,446.29

Barley	719,789.42	340,692.46
Flax	89,004.53	358,513.08

Shipments

Oats	374,980.06
Barley	2,603.20
Flax	38,658.51

TORONTO LIVE STOCK

Toronto, March 18.—Union Stock Yards—Receipts, 87 cars, with 1,672 head of cattle, 44 calves, 294 hogs and 94 sheep and lambs. Trade fair, market strong for general run of good medium butcher cattle, prices in this class holding good and steady with last week. For heavier class of cattle prices barely held their own and were, if anything, a little easier than last week. Heavy cattle were not quite up to that of last week, while a week ago several choice loads topped the market at the high mark of \$7.25, today \$7.50. Choice butcher sold equal to the best export at about \$7, and medium choice at \$5.50 to \$6.80; good to choice fat cows, firm at \$5 to \$5.60; bulls steady at \$4.25 to \$5.50; milch cows dull and very few wanted. Lambs steady to firm at \$6.50 to \$8. Ewes firm at \$4.50 to \$5.50. Hog market very firm and 15 cents higher at \$7.70 fed and watered and \$7.75 f.o.b.

WORLD'S SHIPMENTS

The world's shipments of wheat for the week were 10,768,000, last week 9,168,000, and last year 12,288,000.

	This week	Last week	Last year
America	2,272,000	2,192,000	3,208,000
Russia	1,336,000	968,000	3,432,000
Danube	672,000	768,000	784,000
India	1,000,000	720,000	544,000
Argentina	3,712,000	2,784,000	2,536,000
Australia	1,624,000	1,640,000	1,752,000

	10,768,000	9,168,000	12,288,000
Corn total	4,728,000	4,058,000	3,570,000

QUOTATIONS IN STORE, FORT WILLIAM & PORT ARTHUR, from MAR. 13 to MAR. 19, INCLUSIVE

DATE	WHEAT														OATS		BARLEY				FLAX		
	1'	2'	3	4	5	6	Feed	Rej. 1 1	Rej. 1 2	Rej. 1 2	Rej. 2 2	Rej. 1" Seeds	Rej. 2" Seeds	2 cw. 3 cw.	3	4	Rej.	Feed	1 NW 1 Man. Re				
Mar.																							
13	97½	94½	89½	82½	70½	59½	53½	..	..	..	..	..	..	41½	36½	61	50	46	45	184½	..
14	98½	95½	90½	83	71½	59½	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	41½	36½	62	50	46	45	185	..
15	97½	94½	90½	82½	71½	59½	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	41½	36½	62	50	46	45	184½	..
16	98	95	90½	82½	71½	59½	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	41½	36½	62	51	46	45	185	..
18	98½	95½	90½	83½	71½	60½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	37	62	51	46	45	186	180 162
19	98½	95½	90½	83½	71½	60½	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	42½	37½	62	51	46	45	188½	..

SOUTH AFRICAN WARRANTS

By the terms of a bill introduced in the House of Commons on Wednesday last by Hon. Robt. Rogers, South African veteran scrip still held by volunteers may be located up to December 31, 1912, provided the volunteers themselves take up the land and perform the duties. The remaining scrip, which have been disposed of by the volunteers to speculators and others, and which were not located prior to December 31, 1911, will be redeemed by the government at \$500 each.

Winnipeg Live Stock**Cattle**

The only change in the cattle market since last week is a reduction of 25 cents a cwt. on extra choice butcher steers, due to a more plentiful supply of high grade stuff. Still \$6.25 a cwt. is a pretty fair price, and several cars have brought this figure in the last day or two. There has been quite a lot of common stuff on the market, and for this there has been a poor demand, common bulls selling from \$3.25 to \$3.75, and common cows a quarter less. Good fat cows have been bringing from \$4.50 to \$5.00, and choice mixed butchers are finding a ready market at \$5.75 and \$6.00. Choice veal calves have been selling up to \$6.50 and heavy calves a cent a pound less.

Hogs

Hogs are 25 cents a cwt. higher, choice weights selling today (Tuesday) at \$7.50.

Sheep and Lambs

Nothing doing in sheep.

Country Produce**Butter**

Butter is steady at last week's prices. A fair supply is coming from Manitoba points, but Eastern creamery still makes up the bulk of the butter consumed in Winnipeg. Fancy dairy is quoted at 28 to 30 cents; No. 1, 26 cents, and good round lots 24 cents.

Eggs

Eggs are also quoted at last week's prices, 22 cents a dozen for strictly fresh gathered. There are not very many eggs coming in from the country, however, the greater part of the supply coming from the southern states.

Milk and Cream

The price of milk and cream is unchanged but a reduction of 25 cents per 100 lbs. on milk will take effect on April 1. The price of cream may be raised at the same time, but this depends on the butter situation in the South. Present quotations are: Fresh milk, \$2.00 per cwt.; sweet cream, 40 cents per pound of butter fat, and sour cream 35 cents per pound of butter fat.

Poultry

Dressed poultry are quoted lower this week, retailers paying only 17 cents for last spring's chickens, drawn with head and feet off, 15 cents for fowl, 18 cents for ducks and geese and 23 cents for turkeys.

Potatoes

Potatoes, which are beginning to move more freely, are still being bought at 90 cents per bushel, f.o.b. Winnipeg.

Hay

Hay remains a glut on the market at only half the price it was bringing last year at this time. Probably the fact that horses have been displaced by automobiles for a great deal of the delivery and cartage work in Winnipeg, as well as for driving has a good deal to do with the poor demand for hay. No. 1 wild is quoted at \$6 per ton, f.o.b. Winnipeg; No. 2 a dollar less, and No. 1 timothy \$12.

News from Ottawa

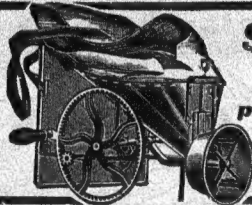
Continued from Page 28

country, some suggestions of the better and newer methods. I would not paint the whole situation black, I would have a reasonable portion of clear and lively color. But I am not running The Grain Growers' Guide. The grain growers who run The Grain Growers' Guide put one leg upon the mixing and another leg upon the government owned elevators, and they say mixing is horrible, but we are willing to embrace it if we have only honest conduct of the elevators. Well, honest conduct of the elevators is what this government is going to see is carried out. It is going to do it by the added machinery which this bill is going to put into their hands. It is going to do it by the nomination of a first class grain commission which has no maudlin sympathy with elevator companies or with railroad corporations, but which has first and mainly, the farmers' interests in view and will use both elevators and railway companies as very helpful means to aid the farmers in quick and proper despatch of their grain to the markets of the world. So, I defy anyone to read the discussion in The Grain Growers'

Cahoon Seed Sower

"World's standard broadcast sower for all kinds of grain and grass seed. Used instead of expensive drills. Saves money and time—increases profits. Made of steel, iron and brass. Lasts a lifetime. Pays for itself—one season. Price \$5.00 prepaid east of Rockies—possibly less at your dealer's."

GOODELL CO., 7 Main St., Antrim, N.H.



\$5
prepaid

Guide upon the sample market without coming to the conclusion that if there is not a preponderance of opinion in favor of the sample markets with mixing, there is at least a fairly even division of opinion."

Mr. Foster went on to elaborate his argument and declared in conclusion that the fears of the farmers would prove to be groundless and that everything would work out to their satisfaction.

Mr. Knowles, of Moose Jaw, spoke at some length in support of the amendment. Incidentally he expressed the view that Moose Jaw would be a likely place for a sample market in the near future. The amendment was then rejected on a straight party division of 92 to 46.

Mr. McCraney, of Saskatoon, seconded by Mr. MacNutt, of Saltcoats, then moved to amend clause 2 of section (57) in such a way as would permit the mixing of grain to be carried on only in government owned elevators. The amendment was negated on the same division as the last.

W. E. Knowles, seconded by Mr. Martin, of Regina, then moved the amendment to section (123) pressed by him when the bill was in committee stage and which provides that no person in any way interested in any public or terminal elevator, shall buy or sell or be in any way interested in the buying or selling of grain at any point in the Western inspection division. After some discussion this proposal was negated.

Moved Six Months Hoist

Then came the final tug-of-war. Mr. Cash, of MacKenzie, seconded by Mr. MacNutt, moved: "That the bill be not now read a third time, but that it be read this day six months." This is the form of a motion for a six months hoist and its adoption would mean the rejection of the bill for the present session at least. Mr. Cash said that his reason for making this motion was that the Western Liberal members had honestly tried to have this bill put in such shape that it would accomplish that for which the grain growers have been striving for years and which he considered to be essential to an honest and fair conduct of the grain business. He claimed that this had been done without regard to politics. He would not say as much, he said, for the Conservative members from the West, as it seemed to him that their efforts had been directed more towards supporting the minister than to advancing the interests of the

grain growers. The House was assured early in the debate by Mr. Foster that his endeavors would be along the lines hitherto followed, but the minister had been playing the game in the interests of the manipulators and not in the interests of the grain growers. He had succeeded in putting aside the three very essential things the farmers contend it is necessary to have in this bill in order for them to get a square deal—complete separation of the interests of the grain dealers from that of the terminal and transfer elevators, no mixing of grain whatever after government grading, and equal distribution of cars.

Mr. MacNutt in the course of his speech quote extensively from demands made when in opposition, by members supporting the government of the day, for government ownership of terminal elevators. He declared that the bill was a retrograde measure. Had it been pressed as it appeared in the House it would have been supported by opposition members, but it had been mangled in committee. In regard to government ownership it was only a half hearted measure and it was objectionable in regard to the very important matter of the distribution of cars.

Speeches in support of the six months hoist were made by Mr. McCraney, Mr. Martin, Mr. Oliver and Mr. Knowles, while it was opposed on behalf of the government by Mr. Meighen, of Portage la Prairie. Mr. Oliver in the course of his speech said that the opposition fully realized that it was a most serious matter to move against the passage of a bill which relates to the operation of the grain trade, and the decision to adopt this course had not been taken without due consideration. The bill as it came before the House embodied the principle of protection by legislative authority to the rights and interest of the grain producer. It was because that principle of the bill had been reversed, that it was desirable in the interest of the farmer, and in the interest of those for whom the act was framed, that the bill should not become law.

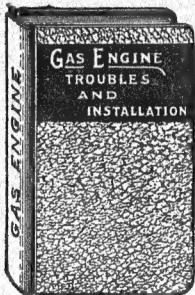
The amendment was then rejected on a vote of 86 to 44 and the bill was given its third reading.

The Senate will consider the bill next week and it would not be surprising if some of the new clauses to which exception has been taken are thrown out.

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE**CORRECTED TO TUESDAY, MARCH 19**

WINNIPEG GRAIN	Tue.	W'k Ago	Y'r Ago	WINNIPEG LIVE STOCK	Tuesday	Week Ago	Year Ago	COUNTRY PRODUCE	Tuesday	Week Ago	Year Ago
Cash Wheat				Cattle	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	Butter (per lb.)			
No. 1 Nor.	98½	98½	90½	Extra choice steers	6.00-6.25	6.25-6.50	.....	Fancy dairy	28c-30c	28c-30c	22c
No. 2 Nor.	95½	95	87½	Choice butcher steers and				No. 1 dairy	26c	26c	18c
No. 3 Nor.	90½	90½	85½	heifers	5.50-6.00	5.50-6.00	5.75-6.25	Good round lots	24c	24c	15c-16c
No. 4	83½	83	80½	Fair to good butcher steers				Eggs (per doz.)			
No. 5	71½	70½	75	and heifers	4.50-5.00	4.50-5.00	4.75-5.00	Strictly fresh	22c	22c	19c
No. 6	60½	59½	68½	Best fat cows	4.50-5.00	4.50-5.00	4.75-5.00	Potatoes			
Feed	52	54	61	Medium cows	3.75-4.25	3.75-4.25	4.25-4.50	Per bushel	90c	90c	70c-75c
Cash Oats				Common Cows	3.00-3.50	3.00-3.50	3.25-3.50	Milk and Cream			
No. 2 C.W.	42½	41½	31½	Best bulls	1.00-1.50	1.00-1.50	1.50-4.00	Sweet cream (per lb. butter			
Cash Barley				Common and medium bulls	3.25-3.75	3.25-3.75	3.00-3.25	fat)	40c	40c	.....
No. 3	62	62	55	Choice veal calves	6.00-6.50	6.00-6.50	5.00-5.50	Cream for butter-making			
Cash Flax				Heavy Calves	4.50-5.50	4.50-5.50	4.50-5.00	purposes (per lb. butter			
No. 1 N.W.	188½	182½	246	Best milkers and springers	\$45-\$60	\$45-\$60	.....	fat)	35c	35c	.....
Wheat Futures				Com'n milkers and springers	\$25-\$35	\$25-\$35	.....	Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.) ..	\$2.00	\$2.00	.....
May (old)	101½	101½	92½	Hogs				Dressed Poultry			
May (new)	101½	101½	92	Choice hogs	\$7.50	\$7.25	7.50-7.75	Chickens (drawn)	17c	20c	22c
July	102½	102½	94	Rough sows	\$6.50	\$6.50	6.00-7.00	Fowl	15c	16c	16c-17c
Oats Futures				Stags	\$5.50	\$5.50	5.25-5.75	Ducks	18c	18c	18c
May	44½	44	33	Sheep and Lambs				Geese	18c	18c-20c	21c
July	44½	43½	34½	Choice lambs		5.50-6.00	5.75-6.00	Turkeys	23c	22c-23c	23c-24c
Flax Futures				Best killing sheep		4.50-5.00	5.25-5.50	Hay (per ton)			
May	188½	183½	249					No. 1 Wild	\$6	\$6	\$11-\$12
July			235					No. 2 Wild	\$5	\$5	\$10
								No. 1 Timothy	\$12	\$12	\$17

GAS ENGINE TROUBLES AND INSTALLATION



The continuous demand for information on farm engines has led The Guide to search for the cheapest and best book available. We have found it. It is "Gas Engine Troubles" by J. B. Rathbun, consulting and installation."

gas engineer and instructor at Chicago Technical college. This book shows you How to Install, How to Operate, How to Make Immediate Repairs, and How to Keep a Gas Engine Running. The book contains 444 pages and is written in plain, non-technical language so that the ordinary farmer will be able to turn to it readily for what information he wants. Particular attention has been paid to the construction and adjustment of the accessory appliances, such as the ignition system and carburetor, as these parts are most liable to derangement and as a rule are the least understood parts of the engine. The illustrations are very numerous and show the parts of the engines as they are actually built. The "trouble Chart" makes all the information at once available, whether or not the whole book has been read, and will greatly aid the man whose engine has gone on "strike." There is no better book on the subject on the market. We have sold 200 copies during the last few weeks and every day brings more orders. These books are kept in stock in The Guide office and will be sent to any address promptly by return mail. Postpaid \$1.00. Book Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

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THE GUIDE "SEED GRAIN FOR SALE AND WANTED" columns furnish prompt and economical means by which the farmer who has seed to sell can get in touch with the man who needs it, and vice versa.

CHEW MAPLE SUGAR TOBACCO

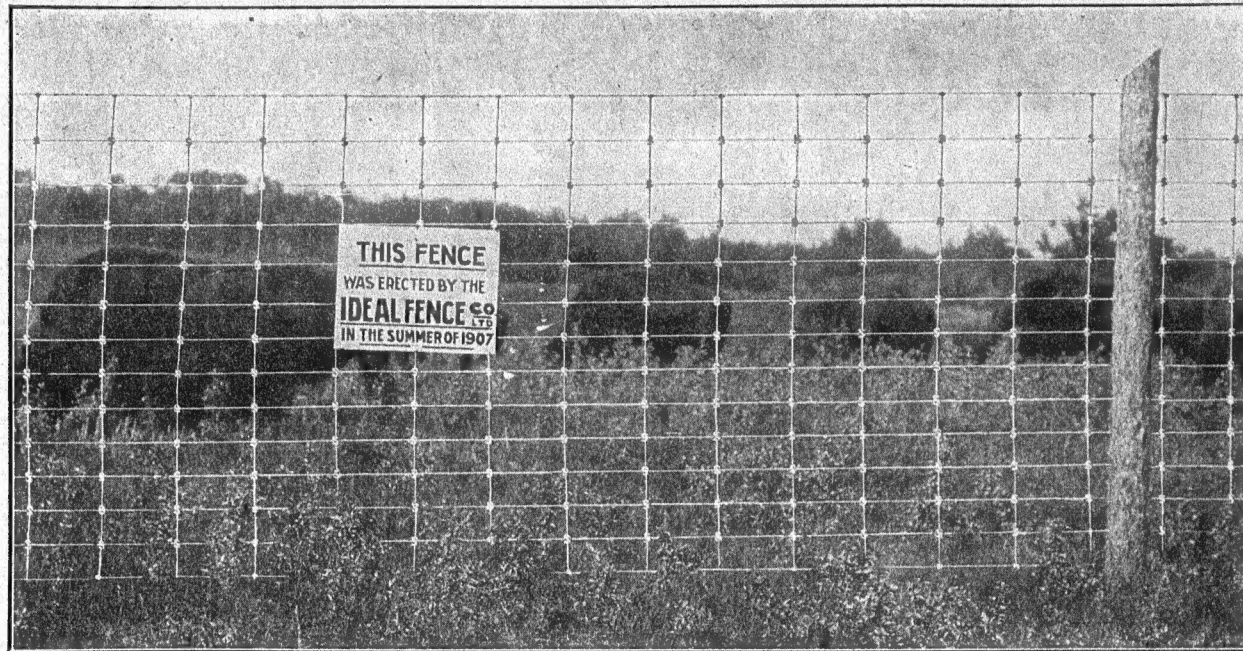
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Winnipeg



"IDEAL" Fence will hold a Buffalo!

Any attempt to get the better of "IDEAL" Fence will only make him look foolish. "IDEAL" Fence was chosen by the Government out of fourteen makes, to fence in their herd of wild buffaloes at Wainwright. Naturally, buffaloes don't take kindly to fence of any kind, and "IDEAL" Fence was tested pretty roughly the first few weeks at Wainwright. Now, the buffaloes know better.

"IDEAL" Fence and its never-give lock are made of all large gauge No. 9 hard steel wire, heavily galvanized Rust-proof, won't sag, won't weaken, won't get unsightly.

GET A HANDSOME PICTURE FREE

Send us the names of five men who would be interested in **GOOD** fencing, and we will mail you a beautiful picture in colors, of the herd of buffaloes in the Government preserve at Wainwright. This picture is an excellent production and worthy of a place in the finest home.

SEND IN FIVE NAMES AND GET YOUR PICTURE BY RETURN MAIL.

IDEAL FENCE CO., LIMITED, WINNIPEG

MONEY IN POTATOES



You Bet There's Money In Potatoes When You Get 60c. A Bushel For Them

Last year, the average selling price all over Canada, was 60c. a bushel, compared with 45c. a bushel in 1910. Last year, Canada's potato crop increased in value **OVER SIX MILLION DOLLARS.**

In February, Potatoes were quoted in Toronto at \$1.60 a bag in carload lots. You bet there's money in Potatoes.

Here's a hint that will bring you in a bag of money

Plant Potatoes on your *summer fallows*, instead of letting the land lie idle. By growing a potato crop, the necessary cultivation will destroy the weeds as effectively as any summer fallow.

And the best hint of all is this—

Write for our big free book—"Money In Potatoes." Of course you grow enough Potatoes for the table. But grow more of them for the big money there is in them.

This book shows just what there is in potato growing for you.

It tells you what the most successful potato growers in Canada and the

United States have learned about planting, cultivating, fertilizing, spraying, digging and marketing Potatoes. It tells what soils are best—which potatoes are best payers—and gives a host of hints that a man of your ability will quickly turn into money, this summer

Make up your mind that you are going to make money out of Potatoes. Sit right down—clip out and fill in the coupon—and send it off to us to-day.



CANADIAN POTATO MACHINERY CO., LIMITED.

GALT, ONT.

CANADIAN POTATO MACHINERY CO., LIMITED, - GALT, Ont.

Please send me free copy of your book—"Money In Potatoes."

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

CUT HERE

Oh! Mr. Farmer! We want just ten minutes of your time. Let's have a little chat about this Better Farming Proposition

If you were short of ready cash and were offered a loan on your own terms wouldn't you take it?

If you were in need of a new farm implement would you not buy it if the payments placed it within your reach?

If you were parched with thirst, would you not accept a draught of water from a clear, cold well?

The most important problem which confronts you today is how to make your farm yield its maximum revenue this year and at the same time to conserve its fertility for the years to come. You know this better than we can tell you.

Our service will help you solve this problem—it is the most practical assistance which has ever been available for the farmers of this country. The money cost is nominal; the terms will be arranged to suit your convenience and you will never miss the time required for study and correspondence.

The biggest and most successful farm experts have placed their knowledge at the disposal of our organization. You will find their names elsewhere in this advertisement. We could not secure the services of these men until we satisfied them beyond the shadow of a doubt that our institution was finan-

cially sound and was conducted by men of sound reputation and reliable business methods.

Isn't this the best guarantee that the School of Scientific Farming is O.K.?

Every member of our Board of Directors is a man of sound reputation; every man is a pronounced success in his own particular line.

Then you have the guarantee of our students, farmers like yourself, scattered all over the Canadian West. They not only know that we are a safe and satisfactory business concern for the farmer to deal with, but they know by actual experience that our service has been of real value, worth to them many times the amount of its original cost.

Here are some recent letters, every one of them unsolicited. Some of them are perhaps from farmers in your own district, or from farmers you know. Write them, write some of the professors associated with us, investigate in every possible way and when you are satisfied that we can help you, clip the coupon in the corner and we will send you enrolment blank for your signature.

Get Our New Paper "Better Farming" FREE!

We have just started publishing a little paper for our students and those who are interested in our service. It is known as "Better Farming."

Clip the coupon below and we will send it to you absolutely free of charge for the next three months. Most of the material in it is being furnished by our own students, your fellow farmers. We believe that you will find it interesting, and we know that you will be astonished at the widespread interest which the farmers are showing in this "Better Farming" movement inaugurated by our School.

Please send your paper "Better Farming" three months free of charge to

Name

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Your Instructors

Professor S. A. Bedford, Manitoba Agricultural College.

Professor Thomas Shaw, Minnesota Experimental Station.

Professor H. L. Bolley, Dean, North Dakota Agricultural College.

Norman M. Ross, Chief of Forestry Division, Indian Head, Sask.

James Murray, Wheatlands, Ltd., Sutherland, Alta.

R. E. Drennan, Pioneer Stock Farm, Canora, Sask.

W. H. Fairfield, Lethbridge Experimental Farm.

Professor C. H. Lee, Manitoba Agricultural College.

Professor W. H. Day, Guelph Agricultural College.

Arch. Mitchell, Weed Expert, Coaldale, Alta.

Professor E. C. Elford, Macdonald Agricultural College.

Professor R. M. Dolve, North Dakota Agricultural College.

Professor C. I. Gunness, North Dakota Agricultural College.

E. F. Coke, B.S.A., Supt. Educational Department.

We Have Moved Into New Quarters

The growth of the School has been so rapid that we have just made our third move since we began business eighteen months ago.

We have secured large and beautifully lighted quarters in the Bell Block, one of the most centrally located office buildings in Winnipeg. We have taken a long lease of these premises, and trust that they will be our permanent home for many years to come. Every student of our School, as well as every farmer in Western Canada who is interested in "Better Farming," is extended a hearty invitation to visit us while in the city.

Advice Free

The advice of our consultation department is at the service of every student free of charge, not only while he is studying, but as long as he lives. Once a student, always a student is our system. Do you know of any other institution which operates on such a generous plan?

Lidstone, Man., Mar. 6, 1912. Judging by the men who are conducting this correspondence course I deem it of inestimable value to every farmer in the West and any man will miss a great opportunity if he fails to take advantage of this splendid source of practical information.

A. H. FINCH.

We have Hundreds of Testimonials But Speak to a Student Yourself

As you will see from the date line of these letters, every one of the letters below has been received within the last few weeks.

Druid, Sask., Feb. 9, 1912.

I would like to see everyone taking our course. It will surely mean a lot to our country.

J. J. BEVAN.

Hanson, Sask., Feb. 10, 1912.

I was under the impression last summer that your School was some "get-rich-quick" scheme, but after seeing your lessons I am quite satisfied that you are giving full value, many times over, for the money invested.

FRANK WALKER.

Puffer, Alta., Mar. 3, 1912.

I consider that your course means more to the average Western farmer than the whole of the Dominion Department of Agriculture and agricultural journals combined. It is true we need them all, but there are many things in the bulletins and agricultural journals that we could not understand without the knowledge which your course gives us.

WM. A. BLACK.

Elkhorn, Man., Feb. 17, 1912.

I will never regret enrolling as a student of your School. The lessons are interesting and contain valuable information. Yours is certainly a splendid course for every farmer. The first two lessons will more than repay for the whole course and it is money well spent.

THOMAS CHAPMAN.

Imperial, Sask., Jan. 30, 1912.

I feel very enthusiastic over farming and your course in particular, as being not merely a good thing but the best practical education a farmer can receive at his own place, etc. It is an appeal of intelligence to the intelligent farmer at a moderate price.

THOMAS DUXBURY.

Macoun, Sask., Feb. 1, 1912.

In regard to myself would say that I am more than satisfied with the course. I can now understand why there are so many poor crops raised and can read the farm papers more intelligently.

R. A. DOW.

Canora, Sask., Jan. 16, 1912.

I have now every confidence in your course, and I think that the School could not have employed better men if they had tried. Every letter and every criticism of the lessons that you send in is worth very much to me, and I am so glad that you are careful and take such pains to make everything so plain. I feel that I have a good friend to help me out and advise or assist.

As you know, I had no faith in correspondence Schools before I started this course, but if you remember, through your insisting that I take it up I finally did so, and let me say that it is a grand, good work.

GEO. F. WRIGHT.

Valley River, Man., Feb. 24, 1912.

I am pleased to hear of the success of the School of Farming, as its teachings, put into practice, would mean many millions per annum to the three provinces.

W. J. BOUGHEN.

Gleichen, Alta., Feb. 15, 1912.

I am very much pleased to see by your letter that I succeeded in passing my first exam. I am very much interested in the lessons now, although at first it looked very dry farming to me.

R. J. BURN.

Tees, Alta., Feb. 12, 1912.

I myself am very much pleased with the course as far as I have gone and would gladly recommend it to anyone interested in better farming.

E. E. MALLOTT.



Correspondence School of Scientific Farming of Western Canada Limited
4th FLOOR BELL BLOCK - WINNIPEG, MAN.

Please send me enrolment blank and full particulars regarding prices and terms.

Name

Address